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YAO YILIN MEETS U.S. ASPEN INSTITUTE DELEGATION

OW021630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with the visiting delegation from the U.S. Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. The delegation is led by Thornton Bradshaw, president of the Atlantic Richfield Corporation, and Joseph Slater, president of the Aspen Institute. Vice-Premier Yao answered questions raised by the visitors about China's economic situation. Present were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Mr J. Stapleton Roy, U.S. charge d'affaires and interim.

ZHEJIANG, NEW JERSEY REACH AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

OW011706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Boston, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--China's eastern province of Zhejiang and the United States' eastern state of New Jersey will enter into a special bond of friendship.

An agreement to this effect was reached on principle when a delegation of Hangzhou Municipality, capital City of Zhejiang, visited New Jersey at the invitation of Governor Brendan Byrne. It will be signed by Governor Byrne and Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang Province during Li's forthcoming visit to New Jersey.

Governor Brendan Byrne told XINHUA that the seal of friendship between Zhejiang and New Jersey will serve to promote understanding, friendship and cooperation not only between the people of the province and the state, but also between China and the United States.

He said Zhejiang's silk, tea and handicrafts have a big sale in the U.S. market, while New Jersey's highly developed industries can help Zhejiang's economy with manufactures and technology in particular. Prospects are good, he added, for cultural exchanges and tourism, and cooperation in pollution control between the province and the state.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC METERS FOR U.S.--Acting through the Zhejiang provincial machinery and equipment import and export company, the Hangzhou instruments and meters plant has concluded a 10-year trade agreement with a U.S. firm. Under this agreement, signed on 26 September, the Hangzhou instruments and meters plant will supply the latter with 100,000 electric meters yearly from 1981 to 1990. This export will earn some \$500,000 of foreign exchange yearly for the state. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

HANGZHOU, BOSTON CITY TIES--Washington, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Hangzhou, China's ancient city of beauty and culture, and Boston, known as Athens of the United States, agreed to establish relations of friendship and become sister cities. This was jointly announced to the press here today by Mayor White of Boston and Zhou Feng, the acting mayor of the city of Hangzhou. During their present visit to Boston, the Hangzhou delegation of five made friendly contacts with Boston's leading officials, economic development and urban planning experts and noted professionals in education and medicine for which the city is best known. At the Boston City Hall this afternoon, Zhou Feng extended an invitation to Mayor White to visit Hangzhou at his earliest convenience either next spring or autumn. A ceremony will be held in Hangzhou for formalizing the relations of friendship between the two cities with the signing of an agreement by the leaders of Boston and Hangzhou. Mayor White gladly accepted the invitation, saying he is honored to lead the delegation to visit Hangzhou to make his dream since childhood come true. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 2 Oct 80 OW]

COLOR TV PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT TO BE IMPORTED FROM JAPAN

OW030041 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Eight Chinese television factories have signed contracts to import color television production equipment from five Japanese companies, the National Bureau of the Radio and Television Industry said today.

Shanghai No 1 television factory will import an assembly line with an annual capacity of 200,000 color TV sets from Hitachi, Ltd. Beijing television factory and Tianjin radio factory will import assembly line equipment from Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and the Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. These two production lines, each with an annual capacity of 150,000 color TV sets, will go into production after the integration of the imported equipment and Chinese-made equipment.

Suzhou TV component factory and the Beijing No 3 radio and TV parts factory will import production equipment with an annual capacity of 500,000 feedback transformers, from the Victor Company and Tokyo Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. Shanghai No 20 radio factory will import equipment to make printed circuits from the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. Shanghai No 13 TV factory and Dandong TV parts factory will import a production line with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tuners and other key equipment from the Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.

The imported equipment, together with manufacturing equipment made in China, will go into production next year and in 1982. The Chinese firms are constructing more factory buildings and will send technicians to Japan to study.

A spokesman for the radio and television industry bureau said the bureau plans to encourage factories to open technical negotiations with foreign companies and continue to import techniques and equipment to produce parts for TV sets. The spokesman said this is one of the measures which the government is adopting to boost the television industry and meet the growing demand for TV sets.

The government invested 128 million yuan to develop the radio and television industry last year. This was twice the allocation made the previous year. Local governments have also increased investment in this industry. China now has more than 40 enterprises producing TV sets. The total output of sets last year was 1.3 million, two and half times the figure in 1978. The output this year is expected to exceed two million sets.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS QINGDAO

SK030904 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A Japan-China friendship delegation from Shimonoseki City of Yamaguchi Prefecture arrived in Qingdao via the Utopia steamer on 2 October. The leading personnel of the delegation include (Pingjinglong), honorary head of the delegation and governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture, (Shanhaoguitailang), honorary adviser to the delegation and member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Parliament; (Anzhongxiaoer), honorary adviser to the delegation and chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Japan-China Friendship Association; (Quantianfangsi), head of the delegation and mayor of Shimonoseki City; (Anguangzeyuan), adviser to the delegation and chairman of the Shimonoseki City Parliament; and (Mudufengzhou), adviser to the delegation and manager of the Japanese liner limited company.

The 610-member delegation is composed of the Yamaguchi prefectural visiting group, the Yamaguchi Prefectural Cultural Exchange Group, the Yamaguchi Prefectural Parliament Members' League, the Shimonoseki City Friendship Group, the Shimonoseki City Children's Chorus and members of various Yamaguchi prefectural social circles. The delegation will participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of friendship between Shimonoseki and Qingdao.

The steamer entered Qingdao harbor at 1900. The Japanese friends were warmly welcomed by leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial and Qingdao municipal government organs, including Liu Zhongqian, deputy governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government; (Li Bingzheng), mayor of the Qingdao Municipal People's Government; (Tong Xin), director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Song Zhixin), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qingdao Municipal People's Congress; and (Mu Zhong) and (Song Yumin), deputy mayors of the Qingdao Municipal People's Government, as well as by several hundred cadres and masses.

FORMER JAPANESE OFFICIAL CRITICIZES USSR

OW300725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--"The world faces two major issues in the 1980s. One is how to solve the energy problem, the other is how to cope with the Soviet Union", said Shinsaku Hogen, former Japanese vice foreign minister, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reports today.

Speaking at a forum in Hokkaido on September 29, Hogen attacked Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for his refusal to return the northern territories to Japan. When Gromyko saw Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito in New York recently, he said that the Soviet Union has no "surplus territory" to give away. "It is perfectly clear that the northern territories belong to Japan", Hogen stressed. "The Soviet Union rides roughshod over others, therefore the whole world is disgusted with it", he added.

Hogen said that it was necessary for Japan to strengthen her diplomatic stand towards the Soviet Union, specifically by strengthening its national defence and its relations with China.

XINHUA VIEWS PLAN FOR DPRK-ROK CONFEDERATION

OW021230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choe Hong-hui, former commander of the 6th Army Corps of the South Korean "ROK Army", shared in the view that to institute a North-South confederation while leaving the two systems in the North and South as they are is a most reasonable and fair proposal for national salvation and reunification, according to a KCNA report today.

This was announced in a joint communique on the talks between Kim Il, who is also a member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Choe Hong-hui, also publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and chairman of the International Taekwondo Federation. The communique, made public here on September 30 after their talks on September 27 and 28, says that Kim Il and Choe Hong-hui agreed to make positive efforts to arrange multilateral contacts and dialogues in the future among statesmen and personages of various circles in the North and South and abroad.

Kim Il and Choe Hong-hui discussed in an open-hearted way various problems related to the reunification of the country and reached a consensus of views on the following problems:

First, it is the most urgent supreme national task to prevent a permanent split of the nation and achieve the reunification of the country at an early date.

Second, the reunification of the country should on all accounts be realised on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Third, it is a most reasonable and fair proposal for national salvation and reunification which fully accords with the three principles of national reunification to institute a North-South confederation, while leaving the two systems in the North and South as they are.

Fourth, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated.

Fifth, the democratisation of South Korean society is a prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of the country.

A nationwide struggle should be waged at home and abroad for the release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and students, and for the elimination of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the realisation of democracy in South Korea.

Sixth, a basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is great national unity.

All Koreans in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending the differences in idea, ideology, political views and religious beliefs, the communiques stresses. It was also reported that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received Choe Hong-Hui September 29. Choe Hong-hui and his taekwondo delegation left here by air the following day.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN GANSU--Feng Jixin, governor of Gansu Province, received all members of a friendship delegation from Akita County, Japan. Deputy Provincial Governors Ge Shiying and Xu Feiqing attended the reception. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Sep 80 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN ANHUI--On 1 October Zheng Rui, chairman of Anhui's Hefei Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Hefei Mayor Wei Anmin met a 36-member friendship delegation from Kurume City, Japan, headed by Araki. This was the first large friendship delegation dispatched by the Japanese side since Hefei and Kurume became sister cities last May. Zheng Rui and Wei Anmin extended a warm welcome to the Japanese guests. Zheng Rui hoped that the two cities would learn by helping each other and cooperating closely toward making common progress. After the meeting, the Municipal People's Congress and People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. The delegation arrived in Hefei from Beijing on 1 October. It was greeted at the airport by Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin and others. During its stay in Beijing the delegation was met and feted by Beijing Vice Mayor Guo Xianrui and toured the Great Wall and the Imperial Palace. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 80 OW]

JOINT VENTURE WITH JAPAN--Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--China Products (USA) Company Ltd, a joint venture with equal shares of Chinese and Japanese investment, will open in New York on 2 October. Jointly invested in by the Beijing branch of the China Handicraft Company and the Japanese San Ichi Company, the newly established company will be engaged in wholesale and retail sale of some 40 kinds of handicraft items including cloisonne, ivory carvings, carpets, inlaid lacquerware, jewelry and other products. Simultaneously with the inauguration of the company, a trade fair of Beijing handicraft articles will be held in New York. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS ON 1 OCTOBER REPORTED

OW021240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Kunming, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--During the period of our National Day, Vietnamese armed personnel caused successive bloody incidents on our border in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, to hamper our army men and civilians there from jubilantly celebrating this festive occasion.

On 1 October, while the army men and civilians of various nationalities on the border of Maguan County, Yunnan Province, were celebrating the National Day with festive decorations, the Vietnamese Armed Forces blatantly bombarded our border area. In the short span between 1330 and 1830, they fired as many as 63 shells. Our frontier guard She Ganrong was wounded in the left shoulder, and Han Kaiyou, a commune member of Luojiaping production team, Jinchang Commune, lost his right leg in the incident.

On 30 September, some 30 Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into our territory, secretly crossing the No 4 boundary marker of the second section at Jinchang Commune of Maguan County. At 1415 they suddenly attacked our patrolling frontier guards and militiamen. They killed three of our frontier guards, wounded one and kidnapped company Commander Yan Tianwu and fighter Zhang Xueming of our frontier unit, who were seriously wounded. Against the savage acts of the Vietnamese aggressors, our frontier guards were forced to make self-defensive counter-attacks.

FORMER VIETNAMESE MINISTER SPFAKS TO COUNTRYMEN ON RADIO

OW021743 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Address by former Minister of Justice Truong Nhu Tang of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam--recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Recently, Mr Truong Nhu Tang, former minister of justice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam came to China from France to visit our country. On this occasion, he received our station reporter and conveyed over the radio his regards and confidences to the Vietnamese people. In his address, Mr Truong expressed his sorrow at leaving his homeland and his grievances for the miseries of his countrymen. He exposed the Le Duan clique for deceiving and impoverishing the Vietnamese people, sending troops to dominate the Lao people and to invade Kampuchea, provoking hostilities against China and serving the Soviet expansionists and hegemonists. He called on the Vietnamese people at home and abroad to unite in the struggle for national salvation and expressed belief that the Le Duan clique will surely be toppled and the Vietnamese people surely enjoy peace and a free, happy life. Now, please listen to Mr Truong:

[Truong] Dear compatriots: It was with sorrow that I left my homeland for the time being. I did not leave my country to seek a better, freer life abroad while my compatriots are leading miserable lives and are oppressed, but to seek a new reason for life and to continue the struggle to liberate the people of Vietnam from the Hanoi ruling clique's brutal yoke. I am determined to fulfill this sacred mission in order to serve you compatriots just as I have dedicated all my life to the cause of independence and freedom of the fatherland.

After 30 years of hard struggle against foreign aggression, our people should have enjoyed peace and a free, happy life with enough to eat and wear; national concord and reconciliation should have been achieved; the wounds of war should have been healed; and economy should have been restored and developed and our country should have lived in peace and friendship with neighboring countries and other Southeast Asian states.

The two great historic victories in the struggle against foreign aggression were achieved by our entire people with the boundless strength of their spirit of national solidarity and through our people's line of independence and sovereignty, not by the Hanoi ruling clique alone. Moreover, the achievements by our compatriots in south Vietnam, the brass bastion of the fatherland, cannot be denied. The south Vietnamese people cannot be looked down on as the defeated who must abide by the laws of the northern victors.

Since the complete liberation of our country, what has the Hanoi ruling clique brought to the Vietnamese people? Only war, a continuous war, miseries and oppression. The clique has proved to be treacherous and ungrateful to its friends, has deceived our compatriots, undermined national solidarity and our people's line of independence and sovereignty, impoverished our people and deprived them of all democratic freedoms while sending troops to dominate the Lao people and invade Kampuchea and provoked hostilities against China. The clique has reconciled itself to selling out our country's independence and serving the Soviet expansionists and hegemonists. At present, our people are enclosed in an ocean of tears and a vast prison while our country has become a military base for foreigners. Never have our people lived in misery and poverty and with lamentations and curses as now. Never has our nation been divided, our society disintegrated and our families separated as now. Never has Vietnam been so completely isolated and never has it lost its prestige in the world as now.

After the successful struggle for national liberation, the leaders must see the need to conduct an economic revolution in order to rebuild the country and bring prosperity to the people. They must also be aware of our people's dearest desire for peace and a free, happy life. However, in defiance of our people's extreme miseries and opposition, the Hanoi ruling clique has foolishly been nursing the dream of regional hegemonism and has been serving the Soviet expansionists.

Since our people were dominated by foreign invaders and drove them away many times, there is no reason for Vietnam to invade Laos and Kampuchea, the two benefactor neighboring countries which were united with Vietnam in the struggle for national salvation. There is no reason for the Vietnamese people to violate their pledge to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of these two countries. Moreover, willy-nilly, although rivers may run dry and mountains may wear flat, Vietnam and China will always remain two neighboring countries imbibing the same civilization and culture and carrying out together the revolution for national liberation. How can the Hanoi ruling clique forget China's great contributions to the two victories of the Vietnamese people? How can the clique continue its provocative, hostile policy? How can it use 50 million Vietnamese people to oppose 1 billion Chinese people? How long can it do so and how many more young generations will be sacrificed?

In relying on its Soviet masters, what benefits has the Hanoi ruling clique brought to the Vietnamese people? It has brought only misery and poverty and has proved to be more and more subordinate to foreigners politically, economically and militarily. Soviet advisers and troops are now replacing American advisers and troops and are trampling on our country. Is it not right that the Hanoi ruling clique is leading our fatherland's future to an abyss?

While abroad, I have contacted many overseas Vietnamese compatriots of various strata and realized that they all are turning their minds to the homeland, sharing sufferings and miseries with our compatriots at home and manifesting hatred against the Hanoi ruling clique. They are all endowed with a will and determination to join the compatriots at home in arising to topple the Hanoi ruling clique in order to build a genuinely democratic political regime and a humane and just new society and ensure peace and a free, happy life for all people.

I earnestly call on you compatriots at home and abroad as well to forget all differences regarding social class, political views and religious beliefs and all individual affairs and to unite in the struggle to save our country and our people.

Being detached from the popular masses, the Hanoi ruling clique will surely be toppled. Our Vietnamese people will surely enjoy peace and a free, happy life.

My affectionate salutations to you all.

VIETNAM REPORTEDLY STEPS UP PRESSGANGING

OW011341 Beijing In Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Since early August, pressganging has been carried out in Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Tien Giang and Hau Giang. Some provincial party committees have sent their standing committee members to the districts to accelerate pressganging. In Binh Tri Thien alone, more than 10,000 youths have been conscripted.

As reported by the Vietnamese press, when the first pressganging wave was launched in Dong Hy District, Bac Thai Province, typhoon No 4 hit Vietnam, causing floods in many areas. Disregarding the difficult situation, the Vietnamese authorities continued to step up pressganging. Conscription has been carried out even in (Van Phu) Hamlet, Hau Giang Province, where the work force is extremely small and the peasants are experiencing great difficulties in their daily lives. In Hoa Hau Hamlet, Ha Nam Ninh Province, Vietnamese authorities have forced families which already have two of their sons in the army to let their third son join the army. The Vietnamese press has criticized the so-called avoiding of difficulties and desire to lead an easy, joyful life. It has also reported that a number of cadres have taken advantage of their positions or acquaintances to help their sons evade military obligations.

On the eve of Vietnam's national day on 1 September, in front of the Hanoi Theater, a discharged soldier scrawled on the wall with his own blood a slogan protesting the sending of Vietnamese troops to foreign countries. He then set himself aflame, refusing any rescue attempt. He consequently died from serious wounds. It has been reported that the Vietnamese authorities acknowledged that self-immolation but called it the act of a bad element.

Meanwhile, a number of Vietnamese colleges have actively trained reserve officers. Vietnamese press reports say that during the last half of this year, under the joint leadership of the Vietnamese National Defense and Education Ministries and with the direct assistance of a number of military schools and organs, reserve officers training courses have been held at the Hanoi Teachers Colleges no 1 and 2, the Hanoi Foreign Language Teachers College, the Ho Chi Minh City Teachers College, the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College the Viet Bac Teachers College, the Vinh Municipal Teachers College and the Hue Medical Institute. The Viet Bac Teachers College opened its first reserve officers training course on 16 September. Similar courses in other colleges are nearing completion.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEWS AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER

HK020825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Li Yungfie [2621 7189 7378] and Zhong Fengzhun [6945 6646 0402]: "The Outwardly Powerful Soviet Aggressors Can Be Defeated"--interview with Sayaf, chairman of Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan]

[Text] Prof Sayaf, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, granted an interview to two RENMIN RIBAO reporters on 20 September in Peshawar, Pakistan. In reply to a question regarding the Afghan situation, Prof Sayaf said: After fighting the Russians for 9 months in Afghanistan, we have come to the following conclusions:

First, what we have achieved has greatly exceeded the Russians' estimates. They had believed that once they entered Afghanistan everything would be settled. However, after they intervened in Afghanistan, the Afghan people put up mounting resistance against them. Our small losses are nothing compared with theirs. We are very poor and lack almost everything, but we have such a strong faith that we have been able to obtain satisfactory results in the fighting.

Second, before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan its policy in many parts of the world was successful. This is due to the professed Soviet role of posing as a friend of the poor and oppressed peoples. However, the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has betrayed its true features to the whole world. As an aggressor and social-imperialist, the Soviet Union can no longer deceive any country because people all over the world know what that country is and what it is up to.

Third, before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, many people were afraid of it because it is a superpower. However, since it has been given telling blows by the Afghan people, who have neither planes nor tanks but are fired up by their sacred faith, many people are no longer afraid of the Soviet Union.

Prof Sayaf said: "We are ready to fight a protracted war. Some people may feel that it is impossible to drive the Russians out because the Soviet Union is strong. However, based on our assessment of the situation, Russia has turned to Cuba and some other countries for help after only 9 months of fighting. This means the Russians are desperate and are in trouble. That is why Russia has had to ask for help while our people are ready to give their lives for their country's independence. We will fight to the last man."

On discussing that which has been called a political solution to the Afghan issue, Prof Sayaf said: Our stand on this question is unchangeable. There is only one solution to this problem, namely, the Russians must unconditionally leave Afghanistan and allow the Afghan people the right to decide their own future according to their own wishes. We will accept no other solution. We will not implore the Russians to leave; we will continue to fight. However, if they want to leave, we will not stop them.

Prof Sayaf continued: All rational countries which cherish freedom and liberation should not ignore Afghanistan. In Afghanistan we are not just fighting an enemy of Afghanistan. Russia is the enemy of all mankind, the enemy of the whole world. It is the enemy which is breaking into our house and carrying out aggression against our country. For these two reasons, all people who aspire to freedom and liberation the world over should not stand idly by and watch the situation indifferently; they must act and do something about it.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS UK'S THATCHER

OW021624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] London, 2 Oct XINHUA--Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua called on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this morning and they exchanged views on international issues of common concern, including the current situation in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East.

The Chinese vice-premier reiterated the invitation of the Chinese Government to the British prime minister for visiting China. The latter gladly expressed her wish to visit China at a suitable time. Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ke Hua was present at the meeting. Huang Hua left here for home this afternoon after a 2-day visit in London.

Meeting With Lord Carrington

OW011517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] London, 1 Oct XINHUA--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington at noon here today and exchanged views with him on current international situation. The British foreign secretary gave a luncheon in honor of the visiting Chinese vice-premier after the talks. Huang Hua arrived here this morning on his way home from Strasbourg where he addressed the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe yesterday.

UK'S HURD ATTENDS PRC FILM FESTIVAL OPENING IN LONDON

OW030726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] London, 2 Oct XINHUA--The Chinese 1-month films festival opened at the National Film Theatre here this evening. It will present 30 feature films, covering 45 years of Chinese filmmaking, and 4 documentary as well as 15 short films. This is a record number of Chinese films to be shown at one time in Britain.

The festival, sponsored by the British Film Institute, is the first major review of the Chinese cinema. The films to be shown include: "Street Angel", "Crossroads" in the 1930s; "8,000 Li of Cloud and Moon", "The Spring River Flows East" in the 1940s; "Dragon Beard Ditch", "New Year Sacrifice", "The Unfailing Beam", in the 1950s; "A Revolutionary Family", "Li Shuang-Shuang", "Early Spring" in the 1960s and "Sakura" in the 1970s. At the opening ceremony, Douglas Hurd, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the festival represented a major and unique occasion in the exchange of films between Britain and China. He pointed out that "present-day China is once again going through a stimulating and exciting period as she wrestles with the challenges of modernization. Films mirror the spirit of their times." He said, the British Government "values the benefits which both sides can gain from exchanges of people, ideas and achievements in the cultural field". Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain, also spoke on the great value of such exchanges.

Many British friends and Overseas Chinese were present at the opening ceremony. The Chinese film delegation is headed by Su. Changcheng, deputy director of the Pearl River Film Studio. At the opening ceremony the films, "Li Shizheng, the Great Pharmacologist" and "Where Is Mama?" were warmly applauded.

On September 27 and 28, 4 Chinese films including "Uproar in Heaven" and "Serfs" were shown on BBC Television. Many articles and commentaries on the cinema have recently appeared in British newspapers and on the radio. The SUNDAY TIMES comments that only after the overthrow of "the gang of four", "did it become possible for the Chinese to reassess their film tradition" and "now Beijing has the air of a new beginning".

RADIO PROGRAM OUTLINES ECONOMIC SITUATION IN HUNGARY

OW021453 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 80

["Forum on International Affairs" talk on the general situation in the Hungarian People's Republic, written by (Wang Yongde) of Nanjing Teachers' College]

[Summary] Hungary has a total area of about 92,000 square km and a population of over 10 million. On 21 March 1919, the Hungarian people established the Hungarian Soviet Republic but on 1 August of the same year the revolutionary government was overthrown and the country was again under dictatorial rule.

In April 1945, Hungary won its liberation. On 1 February 1946, Hungary again became a republic and in August 1948 the country was renamed the Hungarian People's Republic. "Before its liberation, Hungary was a backward agricultural and industrial country. The country had some 3 million beggars and was called a country of beggars." During World War II, Hungary's economy was seriously damaged and in 1945 the country's industrial output was only about one-third of the prewar level.

The country carried out land reform in 1945 and in 1947 it nationalized banks and industrial and mining enterprises. It took the road of development based on a planned economy. Before 1968, the development of its national economy was relatively slow. The country adopted a new economic system in 1968 and has achieved stable progress in its economic development. The development of agriculture is especially worth noting. "In the early 1960's, Hungary still could not be self-sufficient in its grain consumption but by the early 1970's the country became a grain-exporting country. Its annual exports of grain exceeded 1 million dun."

At present, the standard of living of Hungary's farmers has already caught up with and surpassed that of workers. Their living quarters are quite satisfactory and more than half of the farm families have automobiles and motorcycles. Most of the farmers now have television sets, washing machines and refrigerators. Like the workers, farmers also enjoy free medical care, receive pensions and get special subsidies for large families. The state has actively supported agricultural development, overcome bureaucratism and adopted a policy of encouraging farmers' sideline production.

Hungary's main industries include machinery, chemical products, textile products and food processing. The country is short on energy supply and so it must develop exports. "Hungary is being controlled by the Soviet Union to a great extent in foreign trade."

Hungary's economy has been influenced by the world market. With the increase in prices of its imported items and acute competition in export business, Hungary started to have an unfavorable trade balance. Therefore, it cannot but slow down its economic development in order to maintain stability in its national economy.

"In recent years, Hungary has been taking steps to import part of its petroleum from the Mideast and has been stepping up efforts to develop its own energy at home. At the same time, it has gradually increased trade with Western countries, imported patented technology, set up joint ventures with Western countries and technological cooperation with Western countries in order to gradually change the situation of being controlled by the Soviet Union."

VICE MINISTER JI PENGFEI MEETS YAR PRESIDENT SALIH

OW010122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 30 Sep (XINHUA)--President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali Abdallah Salih received this afternoon Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Ji Pengfei conveyed the best wishes and regards of the Chinese leaders to President Salih and reiterated on behalf of the Chinese Government the invitation to the president to visit China. President Salih accepted with pleasure the invitation and expressed his thanks to the Chinese Government for sending a delegation to attend the 9.26 revolution day celebrations.

Ji Pengfei and Salih also exchanged views on international issues of common concern and the situation in the Gulf region. In the morning Vice President and Speaker 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi received Ji Pengfei.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN ULANHU MEETS YAR MUFTI

OW021308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Mr Ahmad Zabarah, mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic. Mr Zabarah, an old friend of the Chinese people, is now on his fourth visit to China. In a cordial conversation, Ulanhu gave an account on China's policy of freedom of religious belief.

Present at the meeting were Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, Al-Hajji Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association and Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, as well as Mr Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic.

ZAMBIAN PARTY LEADER CONTINUES TOUR OF COUNTRY

OW020721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Mainza Chona, general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party, left here with his party by special plane this morning to visit Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, Wuci City in Jiangsu Province and Qingdao City in Shandong Province.

They are accompanied by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA--Conakry, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Guinean President Sekou Toure received Peng Hua, the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Guinea, here this afternoon. During the meeting, President Tour warmly praised the friendly relations of cooperation between China and Guinea. He hoped that such relations would be further promoted. Peng Hua expressed his thanks for the Guinean Government's help during his tenure of office. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

CHAIRMAN HUA MEETS VENEZUELAN PARTY DELEGATION

OWO21618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met with Eduardo Fernandez, general secretary of the Venezuelan Christian Socialist Party, Mrs Fernandez, and the party delegation Mr Fernandez is leading. The meeting, which was proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, took place in the Great Hall of the People. Welcoming the Venezuelan guests, Chairman Hua Guofeng said, "basically there are no conflicts in the fundamental interests of China and Venezuela."

"Both," he went on, "are working to defend world peace and oppose hegemonism and hope for a peaceful international environment in which to build up their countries. Relations between our parties and countries face bright prospects. We should help and learn from each other."

Mr Fernandez, who visited China 6 years ago, said that during his current visit he had seen many changes. He praised China's efforts to reform its economic system, spread democracy and improve the people's livelihood. He said he hoped for greater exchanges between the two parties and cooperation between the two countries. Present at the meeting were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Venezuelan ambassador, Mr Regulo Burelli Rivas.

Earlier in the day, the Venezuelan guests visited the Evergreen People's Commune accompanied by Zhang Zhixiang. This commune specialises in providing the capital with vegetables. Ambassador and Mrs Burelli gave a reception this evening in honour of the delegation. Among the guests were Zhang Zhixiang; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhu Muzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Meeting With Peng Chong

OWO30736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held talks with Eduardo Fernandez, general secretary of the Venezuelan Christian Socialist Party, here today at the Great Hall of the People. The two sides exchanged views on party work.

Taking part in the talks were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Venezuelan Ambassador to China Regulo Burelli Rivas. At the same time, Vice President of the Christian Socialist Party Haydee Castillo de Lopez held talks with Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on trade union work.

FANG YI MEETS VISITING VENEZUELAN MINISTER

OWO21303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here today with Dr Luis Alberto Machado, minister of state for the development of human intelligence of Venezuela. They had a friendly conversation on the development of intelligence. Present were the Venezuelan ambassador to China, Regulo Burelli Rivas, and Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Pu Tongxiu. Dr Machado arrived here on September 29 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

NATIONAL DAY SALUTATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, RECEPTIONS

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

OWO30130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--State and government leaders of a number of countries have sent messages to Chinese leaders, congratulating them on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Those who sent in messages are: King of Nepal Brendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev; Supreme Head of State of Malaysia Tuanku Ahmad Shah; Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein Onn; Emperor of Japan Hirohito; King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet; President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad; Sultan of Oman Qabus Iban Sa'id; Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah; Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah; President of Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou; President of Iraq Saddam Husayn; Prime Minister of Zimbabwe R.G. Mugabe; President of Tanzania J.K. Nyerere; President of the Sudan G.M. Numayri; President of Egypt M.A. as-Sadat; President of Nigeria Alhaji A.S. Shagari; Chairman of the Military Commission of Uganda Paulo Muwanga; President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira; Acting President of the Gambia A.M. Camara; President of Rwanda and President and founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development Juvenal Habyarimana; President of Cameroon Ahmadou Ahidjo; President of Burundi Jean Baptiste Bagaza; President of Senegal L.S. Senghor; President of Togo and President and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People Gnassingbe Eyadema; Prime Minister of Guyana L.F.S. Burnham; President of Brazil Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo; President of Argentina Jorge Rafael Videla; Governor-General of Australia Zelman Cowen; President of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis; King of Belgium H.M. Baudouin; President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing; President of Ireland P.J. Hillery; President of Iceland Vigdis Finnbogadottir; King of Sweden Carl Gustaf; President of Italy Alessandro Pertini; Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal.

The Supreme People's Council and the Government of Laos, and the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania also sent in messages.

Asian Embassies Mark Holiday

OWO30824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Receptions were given by the Chinese embassies to Burma, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Pakistan, and by the Chinese consulate general in Karachi on September 30 or October 1 in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those present at the receptions were Pakistan acting President S. Anwarul Haq, Malaysian Senate President Ong Yoke Lin and Speaker of the House of Representatives Tan Sri Datuk Syed Nasir bin Ismail, and Thai Senate Speaker Harin Hongsakul.

Receptions in Mideast, North Africa

OWO21628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Receptions were given today by Chinese embassies in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, Kuwait and Sudan in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

East European, Soviet Reception

OW021300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese embassies in Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia and the Soviet Union held receptions on September 30 or October 1, warmly celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. A cocktail party to mark the occasion was held yesterday at the consulate general in Gdansk of Poland.

Embassy Celebrations in Africa

OW021528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese embassies in 13 African countries gave receptions on September 29 and 30 and October 1 in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Seychelles President France Albert Rene, Comorian Prime Minister Salim ben Ali and President of the National Assembly Mohamed Taki, and Zimbabwean Acting President Nollan Makombe were present at the Chinese Embassy receptions in their respective countries.

The other countries where the Chinese National Day was marked at the embassies were Botswana, Benin, Madagascar, Senegal, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, Gabon, Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe.

NODONG SINMUN on National Day

OW020023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--The DPRK's NODONG SINMUN on 1 October publishes an editorial praising Sino-Korean friendship and greeting the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The editorial says: "The Chinese people are now bringing out a new upsurge on various fronts of socialist construction in accordance with the decision of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. The spirit of creation and innovation is sweeping the vast land of China, which has embarked upon the road of a new Long March. The future of the PRC is bright." "The PRC's prosperous development and growing might is a great contribution to the common undertaking of the world's revolutionary people in their struggle for independence and socialism."

The editorial says: "The Chinese people sincerely helped our people in the just cause during the period of the fatherland liberation war and in the postwar period of socialist construction. They are still actively supporting our cause of national reunification."

The editorial stresses: "The friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China is a militant friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is an invincible friendship which has withstood all trials of history." "The Korean-Chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries and is continuously and beautifully coming into bloom."

WAN LI ADDRESSES WATER CONSERVANCY CONFERENCE

OW021356 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Water Conservancy recently convened a national conference of the Water Conservancy Department and bureau directors to sum up experience and lessons in building water conservancy projects and to enable the participants to understand the principles, tasks and reforms during the readjustment period and in the future.

The conference pointed out: During the readjustment period, the work in water conservancy should be centered on getting full benefit from existing projects, completing the unfinished projects to form complete irrigation networks, improving the operation and management of existing projects and achieving actual results in building water conservancy projects. Efforts should be made to achieve the greatest possible economic results with the least investment.

In addressing the conference, Vice Premier Wan Li said: In the past 30 years, provincial authorities and large numbers of rural cadres and people have attached great importance to building water conservancy projects and have thrown in large amounts of manpower and material resources, thus making tremendous achievements. The country's annual total grain output in the initial post-liberation period was only 220 billion jin, while now it has reached 660 billion jin. Water conservancy projects have played a very important role in this regard.

In drawing on experience and lessons gained from building water conservancy projects, Comrade Wan Li pointed out: The general problems are subjectivism, arbitrary and impractical directions and failure to act according to the principles of economics and natural science. Comrade Wan Li stressed: The construction of water conservancy means using the laws of nature to serve the people and to create wealth for them so that they can have a comfortable and stable environment in which to live. He said: Our country is very rich in water resources. There is still a lot of work to be done on big and small rivers throughout the country. In the future, while we will not refrain from building any more water conservancy projects, the ones we build must be built well.

In accordance with the guidelines set forth by Comrade Wan Li in his speech, those attending the conference enthusiastically discussed future tasks in water conservancy. The conference held that their best assets are the large number of water conservancy projects already built. If these projects can be consolidated and improved and their operation and management improved, they will yield greater benefits. The conference pointed out: In order to maximize use of favorable conditions and avoid the unfavorable, in the near future we should stress increasing the economic results of existing water conservancy projects and be determined to curtail capital construction. We should speed up the construction of projects that require small investments and yield quick and great benefits. Projects that require considerable investments and will not yield short term benefits or whose planning and design are questionable must be resolutely suspended. Strict control must be exercised over the construction of new projects during the next few years.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES REASONS FOR ABOLISHING 'FOUR BIGS'

HK020855 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Chen Jiang (7115 3068): "Abolishing the 'Four Bigs' and Promoting Democracy"]

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC passed a resolution rescinding Article 45 of the constitution which stipulates that citizens "Have the right to 'speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters.'" This is a major event which has attracted widespread attention nationally and internationally.

Since the 14th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee moved for the abolition of the "four bigs" in line with the suggestion of the CCP Central Committee, there have been debates among the people on the merits and demerits and rights and wrongs of abolishing the "four bigs." Now, the "four bigs" have been deleted from the constitution. What does this mean? Is it a restriction or a safeguard of the people's democratic rights? Is this retrogression or progress in the development of democracy in our country? These are questions that need to be clarified.

A Look at the History of the "Four Bigs"

"Speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters" first appeared in its entirety in 1957. It was a product of the rectification campaign started by our party that year, particularly the antirightist campaign. Prior to that, our party and Comrade Mao Zedong had put forth the correct policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend in the academic field. During the rectification campaign, some nonparty persons borrowed the term "blossom" and "contend" and called assisting in the party's rectification "blossoming and contending." They suggested "blossoming and contending in a big way" and such a suggestion was accepted and supported by our party. When the rectification campaign turned into a counterattack against the rightist offensive speaking out freely and airing views fully along with great debates and big-character posters became the main forms of struggle against the rightists. On 9 October that year, Comrade Mao Zedong told the third plenary session of the eighth party congress: "In the course of this year, the masses have created a form of making revolution, a form of waging mass struggle, namely, speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters. Our revolution has now found a form well suited to its content." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 467) From that time on, the "four bigs" were used as a form of mass struggle and became the dominant form of struggle in subsequent political campaigns. Thus, the "four bigs" came to acquire a peculiar connotation and departed from the original intention of affording free contention and debate among different forms, styles, schools of thought and views in art and literature as well as academic study. They also seriously departed from the spirit of carrying out democracy, encouraging the airing of diverse views and conducting criticism from the rank and file up to the hierarchy advocated in 1957 at the beginning of the rectification campaign. It was thought that these mild forms adopted during the rectification campaign were not good enough and thus, they were discarded. Instead, the "four bigs" became a form of mass struggle. This should be regarded as a mistake.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," which lasted for 10 years, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their clique made further use of the "four bigs" and tried their best to create chaos in the country. The so-called first "revolutionary big-character poster" in Beijing University was plotted by Kang Sheng and written at his orders. On 20 June, 1966, when the "Great Cultural Revolution" had just begun, Chen Boda published an editorial entitled "The Revolutionary Big-Character Poster Is a Demon Detector Which Exposes All Monsters and Demons" in RENMIN RIBAO, which was under his control. He advocated "adopting the forms of speaking out freely, airing views fully, writing big-character posters and holding great debates" "in order to go all out to mobilize the masses." He said that "A person's attitude toward big-character posters is an important gauge by which to differentiate true revolutionaries from sham ones and proletarian revolutionaries from bourgeois royalists in this Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, the role and value of the "four bigs" escalated to a frightening degree. They became a means of political pressure capable of influencing people's will, forcing everyone to "take up the pen as a weapon." First, a concerted verbal assault was launched against the "three family village." Later, big-character posters were used to attack the "bourgeois reactionary line" and to bombard the "bourgeois headquarters." At that time, whether or not one dared to write big-character posters, how many big-character posters one wrote and whether or not one dared to raise all kinds of questions to the higher plane of principle and the two-line struggle became the measure of one's attitude toward the "Great Cultural Revolution." After that, Lin Biao told a mass meeting: "This type of great democracy must not only be fully carried out between the leadership and the masses, but also among the masses and in interpersonal relationships." In this manner, the scope of application of the "four bigs" was expanded to include everything.

The "four-bigs" as a form of "great democracy" was repeatedly used in political campaigns and thus, repeatedly underwent the test of practice. People gradually came to realize that the contents of big-character posters were usually groundless accusations and character assassinations which became rumors and slanders that spread like wildfire. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, great debates were only debates in name and were usually great criticism sessions wherein the accused were never allowed to defend themselves. If in 1966, at the start of the "Great Cultural Revolution," many comrades believed that contradictions could be exposed and resolved through the "four bigs," which were exemplified by the big-character posters, then with the "intensification" of the "Great Cultural Revolution" people finally lost confidence and enthusiasm in the "four bigs."

In the end, when the masses saw with their own eyes that the "gang of four" had devastated our country, that Comrade Zhou Enlai, who gave all his strength and energy up to the last moment of his life, was attacked by innuendo, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who took charge of the work in the central authorities, was persecuted, they were finally forced to take over the "modern weapon" of the "four bigs" (mainly, the big-character posters) in the stifling political atmosphere at that time, direct it against the "gang of four" and give them a dose of their own medicine. So, in 1976 poetry commemorating Premier Zhou and opposing the "gang of four" appeared during the Tiananmen mass revolutionary movement. This poetry voiced the sentiments of the people, overflowed with the noble spirit of justice and shone with the light of truth. This was an epochal episode in the history of the Chinese revolution and an imperishable page in the history of the rise and fall of the "four bigs." However, the Tiananmen mass revolutionary movement was immediately suppressed. At that point, the revolutionary poetry became "evidence of counterrevolution" and was subjected to a nationwide witchhunt. People again realized that no matter how much Lin Biao and the "gang of four" publicized the "four bigs" as symbols of "great democracy" and despite their fine-sounding words, once the "four bigs" vilified Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they had to be suppressed. Was there any tinge of democracy here?

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the ideological gate was opened. The democratic atmosphere became more pronounced. People are engaged in serious thinking and exploration on a series of important problems which occurred in the past, which confront us at present and which we might encounter in the building of the four modernizations in the future. In several important meetings of the party and the state, many comrades expressed the opinion that there should be no more "Great Cultural Revolutions" in the future. The so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" was inseparable from the "four bigs." The form taken by the "Great Cultural Revolution" was largely that of the "four bigs." It was under such conditions that the 5th plenary session of the 11th party congress and the 14th session of the NPC Standing Committee suggested the abolition of the "four bigs" from the constitution. This shows that the Chinese people long for stability and unity, that Chinese society has started to assume a normal course of political democratization and that the soil for the existence and abusive use of the "four bigs" no longer exists. The resolution on abolishing the "four bigs" passed by the recent NPC was a very fortunate thing for the Chinese people. It is believed that this will also gladden our friends in other countries.

An Analysis of the Merits and Demerits of the "Four Bigs"

After recalling these historical events, it would not be difficult to make an impartial judgment on whether the "four bigs" actually protect or obstruct the people's democratic rights; whether they create an atmosphere conducive to democracy or one that suppresses it; and whether they promote or interfere with and damage the cause of socialism. Even though the "four bigs," with big-character posters as their main form, played a positive role for a certain period under certain historical circumstances, nonetheless, taking the "four bigs" in their entirety as a form of political campaign, have done more harm than good. In other words, they were harmful rather than beneficial.

At first glance, the "four bigs" seem to be beneficial for exposing contradictions. But in reality, they can easily be used by a handful of careerists and schemers as a tool for usurping party and state power. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made use of the "four bigs" with the express purpose of creating chaos throughout the country, attacking everything and attempting to usurp party and state power. As to the big-character posters written under the orders of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or by ghost writers and the "great debates" which defiled public opinion, they were part of their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power.

At first glance, the "four bigs" seemed to facilitate the masses' ability to voice their opinions to the leadership. In reality, they could easily be used as weapons to slander others. From the point of view of the results of using the "four bigs," it was difficult to calmly present facts, reason things out and analyze problems in a down-to-earth manner when using the big-character posters and engaging in great debates. Furthermore, the so-called speaking out and airing of views and debates were largely one-sided. The persons concerned and witnesses never had the right to defend themselves or explain. The occurrence of a large number of cases of miscarriages of justice was not unrelated to the issue of the "four bigs." In stark contrast was the fact that the "four bigs" which supposedly "sweep away all monsters and demons," were absolutely prohibited from being used on the real monsters and demons--Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their clique. If anyone dared question their evil deeds or expose their shameful secrets, he was immediately charged with "bombarding the proletarian headquarters," which foretold his doom. Therefore, the "four bigs" not only could not protect good people and expose bad people, but when faced with really bad people, they usually harmed the good people.

The "four bigs" seemed to facilitate discussion of problems, but actually they resulted in the masses fighting among themselves. When the "four bigs" were launched, there was a great uproar. Large-scale criticism and struggle followed and everyone lost their composure. In 1957, the antirightist campaign intensified. We struggled against many good comrades whom we regarded as rightists. That was a major lesson. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," struggle on an unprecedented scale was conducted left and right. The social chaos and upheaval that this brought about, the great trauma that it left behind and the damage it has done are beyond estimate.

Thus, we can see that taken as a whole, the "four bigs" are certainly not a satisfactory form for carrying out socialist democracy. They do not have the positive effect of protecting people's democratic rights, but create an atmosphere of pressure and obstruct the people in their normal pursuit of democratic rights instead. The rise of the "four bigs" was closely related to the erroneous assessment of the situation of class struggle. It was required by the continuous launching of political struggles and was inseparable from the magnification of class struggle. Today, class contradiction is no longer the main contradiction in the country. With the shift in the focus of work in the whole country, we do not need and should not launch any mass struggles and political campaigns like the "Great Cultural Revolution." Thus, it is but natural for the "four bigs" to be eliminated from the historical stage.

The "Four Bigs" Must Be Abolished, Democracy Must Be Carried Out

Some people ask: Will the abolition of the "four bigs" restrict the citizens' freedom of speech and obstruct the carrying out of democracy?

Freedom of speech is one of the basic rights of citizens protected by the constitution. Carrying out socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and guaranteeing ample rights and opportunities for the masses to express their opinions on the important affairs of the country and put forth their suggestions and criticisms concerning the leadership of the party and the government--this is the consistent principle adopted by our party. The deletion of the "four bigs" from the constitution does not mean the abolition or reduction of democracy, but is precisely intended to insure that all Chinese citizens enjoy the same freedom of speech and use better methods to fully carry out democracy. Equating the "four bigs" with democracy and equating the abolition of the "four bigs" with the abolition of democracy is a misconception. This point really needs to be clarified. In the past, the "four bigs" were regarded as "four rights to fully carry out democracy." When translated into foreign language, they become "speaking freely and airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters." If we take this literally, abolishing the "four bigs" becomes abolishing the "four rights to fully carry out democracy." This, of course, is absurd. [paragraph continues]

Many comrades have pointed out that the concept of the "four bigs" is very ambiguous, unscientific and is democracy more in name than in reality. If the four "big" refer to the freedom of speech, the freedom of speech has been clearly stipulated in the constitution. Thus, we can see that whether or not the "four bigs" are provided for in the constitution is a different matter from whether there is democracy and freedom of speech in real life. None of the constitutions of other countries in the world provide for the "four bigs," but this is never used to measure whether or not these countries practice democracy. During the Yanan period and during the early period of the founding of the PRC, our political life was comparatively democratic. Although there were no "four bigs" at that time. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage and the "four bigs" were employed most extensively, that was, paradoxically, the period when feudal fascist autocracy was at its worst. There was no democracy to speak of.

We approve of the deletion of the "four bigs" from the text of the constitution while simultaneously stressing the carrying out of democracy and the exerting of efforts to realize its legalization and institutionalization. In this aspect, we have done and are still doing a great deal of work. For example: The formulation of various laws, perfecting the system of people's congresses and of elections, supervision and impeachment; bringing into play the function of the staff and workers congresses and commune members' congresses; expanding the decision-making powers of enterprises and production teams; seriously conducting criticism and self-criticism at various meetings, in newspapers and publications within and outside the party and in internal wall newspapers in offices, units and enterprises to allow people to express different opinions while firmly implementing the "principle of the three not's," party and government organs at various levels seriously handling the work of dealing with letters of complaint, people who want to air their grievances and leaders at all levels going to the grassroots level to listen to the voice of the people; free discussions of questions relating to academic study and literature and art and persisting in the "double hundred" principle and others. If such work is done well, it will be beneficial for improving communications between the party and government and the people and will provide a wide channel for the expression of opinions in all aspects and by all types of people. Thus, we will be better able to carry out democracy and strengthen the legal system, and the people's democratic rights will thus be more effectively protected.

Some people think that although the "four bigs" had their faults, when serious errors occur in a certain unit or in a certain link of work or when bureaucrats use their power to restrict or even deprive people of their democratic rights, the big-character poster is still a good means of attacking them. This idea is certainly not entirely groundless. Undoubtedly, we have shortcomings in our work and bureaucratism is a common major problem in the political life of our party and state. To overcome this longstanding and complicated historical phenomenon, we must take very basic measures to effect reforms in the leadership system and institute guarantees in the legal system. Relying solely on big-character posters would not be sufficient. Recently, the capsizing of "Bohai No 2" and the expose on the wasted funds in the project of "conveying water from the west to the east" were not handled with big-character posters, but through criticism launched in newspapers and through the legal system. Naturally, although the "four bigs" have been deleted from the constitution, if the masses feel that it is necessary to put up signed internal big-character posters containing responsible content in offices, enterprises and schools, I do not think it would be regarded as a violation of the constitution.

There are also a very small number of leading cadres lacking in democratic spirit who were delighted when they heard that the "four bigs" were to be abolished, thinking that the masses would no longer have the means to voice their opinions about them. This is very wrong. The abolition of the "four bigs" does not mean the abolition of supervision by the masses. No matter how high the position of a party or state cadre, he still must be subject to the supervision of the party and the masses. In this respect, with the improvement of socialist democracy and the legal system, the demands on leading cadres are greater. [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to find a place where it is "easy" to be an "official." We advise those comrades who harbor such thoughts to behave and rectify their thinking and workstyle and consciously subject themselves to supervision by the masses.

Han Yu of the Tang Dynasty wrote an article entitled "In Praise of Zican's Not Destroying the Village School," commending Zican for not restricting discussions among the people. It would be worthwhile for some of our leading comrades to read this work. Zican was a minister in the state of Zheng during the spring and autumn period. Some people suggested that he destroy the village school to prevent people from criticizing and discussing state affairs there. Zican did not approve of this suggestion. He thought that if "everyone opened his mouth" and engaged in extensive discussion, it was a good thing. He believed that everyone spoke straight from their hearts and "if they say something is good, I will follow it, if they say something is bad, I will correct it. They are my teachers." He knew that "one cannot stop people from speaking as one cannot stop a river from flowing. When discussions are stopped at the grassroots, the hierarchy becomes deaf. Then, the state is finished." He did not deprive the people of freedom of speech, but listened to what they said, whether it was good or bad, and regarded them as medicine that could cure illness. This kind of viewpoint and behavior should still inspire us today. We must exert efforts to perfect the whole people's democratic life and the legal system to enable the masses to speak their mind, stimulate greater enthusiasm, pool collective wisdom and work better.

We believe that the abolition of the "four bigs" from the constitution is beneficial for carrying out socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, maintaining the political situation of stability and unity and promoting the smooth progress of the building of socialist modernization. Let us make a combined effort and struggle to accelerate the pace of democratization and modernization.

CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO ON REFORM OF COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT

OWO31023 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Report on CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO 3 October contributing commentator's article: "Attention Must Be Paid to the Structural Reform of Commerce"]

[Text] The article says: There are serious defects and maladies in the system of commercial management that was shaped and established in the 1950's. These defects and maladies obstruct the development of production and harm the satisfying of consumer needs.

Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council have issued a series of instructions on commercial work and the circulation of commodities in recent months calling for a plan to reform the commercial management system as soon as possible. The CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO contributing commentator's article stresses: In the light of the general orientation for the structural reform of national economic management and of the experience gained in selected units, and in view of the defects and maladies in the commercial structure, the commercial management system should be reformed in the following several aspects:

1. A commercial structure should be established under which many sectors of the economy are allowed to exist side by side and in which there are many different kinds of commercial activities. In the various sectors of the economy, publicly-owned commerce is the principal sector, while collectively-owned commerce primarily engages in retail sales in urban and rural areas. As for individual commerce, it primarily engages in small-scale catering, service and the repair trades and in small-scale grocery and retail food sales. However, individual commerce may also transport goods over long distances for sale as permitted by relevant policies. At present, state capitalism should primarily develop in catering to trade and hotel businesses.

2. It is necessary to do away with the idea that the means of production are not commodities and thus should not enter the sphere of circulation. Regulation by the market should be brought into full play under the guidance of state planning. A proportion of important, short-term means of production should be distributed according to plan and at set prices, and the rest should be supplied through the market without any restrictions at floating or fluctuating prices.

3. Flexible policies should be introduced. State monopoly on the purchase and marketing of commodities according to plan should be reduced, and the number of products for sale at negotiated prices or through free trade should be increased. The first category of products should be reclassified as the second category, and the second category as the third category as far as possible. Even for the first category of products, which are purchased and marketed by the state according to plan, a basic quota should be set. The products exceeding the basic quota should be sold at negotiated prices or through free trade.

4. The distribution of commodities should be organized according to economic regions, and the channels of distribution should be simplified. The distribution of commodities should not be subject to any restrictions from various levels of administrative divisions. All wholesale establishments should be allowed to purchase commodities directly from producers in their own and in other areas and to supply retail sales units with such commodities. This should not be subject to any restrictions by the different regions or by the first-, second- and third-grade wholesale links. Wholesale establishments should be allowed to overlap one another's operations, and should supplement and simultaneously compete with one another.

5. It is necessary to reform the enterprise management system and to give enterprises the power of self-management. Administrative departments and enterprises should be separated: The situation of no separation of government and enterprises, of government substituting for enterprises and of administrative departments controlling everything should be changed.

BEIJING EXPERTS DISCUSS POPULATION CONTROL AT FORUM

OWO21800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Report by XINHUA reporters Yu Zhenpeng and Chen Siyi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--On the eve of the National Day, some democratic theorists in the capital city gathered to discuss the open letter from the CCP Central Committee to all Communist Party and CYL members. They said that this document shows the firm determination of the CCP Central Committee to control population growth and to accelerate the achievement of the four modernizations in our country. The letter, they said, provides a profound education for party and CYL members as well as cadres at all levels and will play a significant role in giving the broad masses an ideological education.

The demographers said: The current purpose of family planning is to reduce the population growth rate as quickly as possible so as to limit the population to a maximum of 1.2 billion by the end of this century. Even if we called on each couple to limit their family to two children instead of just one, the number of babies born each year would surge to about 30 million. By the end of this century our population would then reach or even exceed 1.5 billion. In that case, the problems of employment, education, housing and the people's livelihood would be more acute and more difficult to solve than they are today.

As to the socioeconomic problems that will arise because we "call on each couple to have a single child," they said: in making a choice among various alternatives, it is essential to make comparisons and choose the one with the greatest advantages and fewest drawbacks. Calling on each couple to have one child is the best choice we can make in solving the present population problem of our country. This alternative does have drawbacks, but the drawbacks are only temporary. Moreover, since we are aware of this, we can take prompt steps to solve many of the problems. The drawbacks are unimportant compared with the problems that would arise if the four modernizations were delayed by too great a population growth rate.

The forum pointed out: The open letter calls on party and CYL members to play a leading role in having only one child. This indicated that the CCP Central Committee has placed a strict demand on party and CYL members to transform social customs and traditions, an important factor when considering speed and prospects of the four modernizations program. Now there are 38 million Communist Party members and 48 million CYL members in the country. The vanguard and exemplary role played by so many people in promoting family planning will undoubtedly have an immense influence on the people throughout the country. This is the most important guarantee for the fulfillment of the population control task set by the state council. According to the demographers, the advantages of late marriage and late pregnancy should be widely publicized among young people. This, they said, will have a significant effect on controlling population growth.

The forum was sponsored on 29 September by the office of the Family Planning Leading Group of the State Council. At the forum speeches were given by professors, lecturers and research fellows from the Chinese People's University, Beijing Economics Institute, Beijing University and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, including Wu Cangping, Yang Zuetong, Sun Jingzhi, Zhang Yuequn, Zhang Chunyuan, Zhang Tianlu and Song Jingan.

Census By Computer in 1981

OW021317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Oct (KYODO)--China will conduct a population census with a computer for the first time June 30 next year, visiting State Statistics Bureau Chief Chen Xian said here Thursday. Chen is in Japan to learn Japanese techniques of census-taking to assist the Chinese-planned population survey, first in 16 years.

Explaining the computerised census plan, Chen said it is vital for China to know its exact population to push modernization programs, and to control it to promote planned national construction. The late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai had emphasized the need for such population checks, he said.

In carrying out the census, a special guidance group will be set up in the State Council and more than five million monitors will be mobilized under the leadership of a deputy premier, Chen said. China's population is estimated at some 980 million at present. It is growing by about 10 million every year, he said. China conducted population checks in 1953 and 1964 and they were handled manually, he added.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL DESCRIBES PLANT'S PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

HK300721 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI No 8 in Chinese 15 Aug 80 pp 14-17

[Text] Editor's note--this investigation report is worthwhile reading, particularly by the relevant leadership organs. Why was it that just because of a small matter of "glass casing" the Beijing picture tube plant could not fly although it possessed wings? This is indeed thought provoking. At present, we exercise economic control mainly through administrative procedures. But these procedures are frequently accompanied by various sorts of restrictions which greatly curb productive power. We advocate specialization and changing the irrational state of affairs whereby enterprise units attempt to be "big and complete" or "small and complete." It depends on the actual economic results. If we do not analyze a problem concretely, but just depend on the thinking of the upper echelons for direction as to whether to divide or not to divide, and if we handle economic matters by always delaying, refusing to carry out or changing a decision and allowing the matter to drag on for 9 or 10 years, we may well ask just how long it will take us to accomplish the four modernizations. [end editor's note]

Due to the insufficient supply of picture tubes, Beijing was only able to produce 75 percent of the scheduled plan for television sets in the first quarter of this year. This drew people's attention to the picture tube plant, which had previously escaped notice. Why was it that the picture tube supply had affected the production of television sets for so many years? With this problem in mind, we conducted an investigation of the Beijing picture tube plant.

Beijing began the trial production of picture tubes in 1969, more than 10 years ago now, and was the first plant in the country to do so. The plant has 649 staff workers and employees. In 1979 its actual production was 40,000 units.

The plant has a technical force of 57 people, 4 of whom are engineers. Among this technical force is a full complement of people of various technological talents, including people who have studied electronics, electrical circuitry, machine building, tool making, electrical vacuums, chemistry and glass manufacture. It has a better-equipped technical force than any other picture tube enterprise in the country.

In 1977, in a national public appraisal of the quality of 9-inch picture tubes produced in the country, the products of this plant took second place overall and first place for durability. In the first 6 months of 1979, the plant trial-produced the first batch of black and white 12-inch picture tubes. In a subsequent nationwide public appraisal of the quality of the picture tubes, the plant's products won first place.

Because of its outstanding successes in various kinds of work, at the end of last year the plant was given the title of a progressive unit by the Beijing Electronic Instruments Bureau.

But who can believe that it is this very plant which is now in danger of being weeded out? How could this have happened? There are two reasons for this: first, a low rate of production and slow development. A certain plant in Shanghai started producing picture tubes in 1973. Despite starting much later than the Beijing plant, it developed very rapidly. These two plants employed about the same number of staff workers and employees but differed steadily and greatly in the quantity of output. For example, in 1973, the Beijing plant produced 1,600 units and the Shanghai plant 1,000; in 1977 Beijing produced 10,200 units and Shanghai 83,000; in 1978 Beijing produced 24,000 units and Shanghai 100,000; and in 1979 Beijing produced 40,000 units while Shanghai, with 120,000 units, produced more than twice as many. The second reason is that the cost of production at the Beijing plant is too high and the plant incurs heavy losses. As a matter of fact, since it began producing picture tubes, its accounts have remained in the red. Over the 6 years from 1974 to 1979, this plant produced about 100,000 picture tube units and incurred a total deficit of 3.4 million yuan. The above illustration shows that the danger confronting the Beijing plant is a real one. It may develop that the plant will have to shut down soon.

The factors that brought about this situation are rather complicated. Some of the problems cannot easily be put into words, while some can be put into words but outsiders may not be able to understand them, or may even say that they can be readily solved. Here we will disclose the most direct and concrete problem confronting the plant, that is, the one concerning glass screens.

The glass screen is the outside cover of the picture tube. It consists of two parts: The front fluorescent portion is known as the "glass screen", while the awl-shaped object in the rear is known as the "glass awl." The glass screen is as vital to the picture tube as the picture tube is to the television set, and the one is inseparable from the other. Hence, to insure normal production of picture tubes, one must first secure a stable supply of glass casing.

When the Beijing picture tube plant first went into production, it did not possess a glass casing workshop. Hence, it had to find outside help. The glass casing it used came from the eight cities of Dalian, Shijiazhuang, Tianjin, Nanjing, Qingdao, Shanghai, Chengdu and Wuxi. This the workers sarcastically described as the "eight-nation joint forces attacking Beijing." But this arrangement created a serious drawback for the plant.

First, the quality of the glass casing was much too poor. The glass casing from other cities was primarily what was left over after the local picture tube plants had first choice, and the quality problem affected nearly all the consignments from other cities. Second, the quantity available was insufficient. At the time, the plant had to send personnel everywhere to buy glass casing. Whenever a consignment of goods arrived, the plant would maintain production for a few days and then have to stop work. The plant hardly ever had a sufficient supply of screens on hand. Moreover, the price was too high. It transpired that the localities all had different prices for internal sales. For example, 12-inch glass screens made in Shanghai sold locally for 4.88 yuan each, while the price outside Shanghai was 16 yuan per unit (in 1980 the price was reduced to 12 yuan). On top of this had to be added expenses for transportation, packing, loss or breakage in transit, and profit and tax allowances, all of which multiplied the per unit cost by a factor of 4 or 5 compared to its cost if produced by the plant itself.

This bitter lesson caused the leadership cadres of the Beijing picture tube plant to realize that the plant had to produce the glass casing itself. They sent a team of workers to other places to study glassmaking techniques. At the same time, they were granted appropriations from a higher-level authority for the purchase and installation of special equipment required for glassmaking such as a vacuum pressure machine and a furnace. At about that time, word went round that picture tube plants would soon come under the control of another department. As a result, the investment grant was revoked and the special equipment and machines dismantled and taken away before the plant could even start using them.

In March 1974, the municipality decided that a certain glass factory was to have a standing order for the manufacture and supply of glass casing required by picture tube plants. To promote the production of picture tubes, the state granted 3 million yuan to this glass factory in August for the purpose of constructing a building for making glass screens. This gave a ray of hope to the cadres and staff of the Beijing picture tube plant. They thought that the situation would change for the better after all. Actually, the supply of glass casing did take a slight turn for the better. Unfortunately, what followed next was a change that was diametrically opposed to their hopes; namely, in September 1974, the picture tube plant was subordinated to the Municipal Instruments Bureau. In June 1975, the municipality decided that the plant supplying the glass casing should halt production and a certain electronic tube plant under the Municipal Instruments Bureau take charge of producing the casing. In 1976, it was found that this electronic tube plant could not produce the screens as planned. In March of the same year, the municipality ordered the plant that originally supplied the glass casing to resume supplying it for a further 6 months. At the end of 1976, the production of glass casing by the electronic tube plant took a turn for the better, and the other plant was ordered to halt production again. In 1977, the electronic tube plant was preparing to be subordinated to an organ of the ministry of the central government. This ministry would not agree to the plant producing glass casing, and in 1978 ordered the original plant to resume production for the third time. By the time the plant had finished setting up the necessary factory premises, equipment, materials and personnel and was capable of turning out the glass casing, it was already the last quarter of 1978. Meanwhile, during the preceding years, production in the picture tube plant had been seriously affected. In 1976, its total production was only half of that in the preceding year.

At present, the picture tube plant has at last found a stable source of supply for glass casing. But during the preceding years, a serious imbalance had resulted between plants making complete sets of machinery and those making individual parts. There are now two factories manufacturing complete television sets in the municipality. Their combined annual production capacity has reached 700,000 sets, but there is only one plant in the municipality producing picture tubes specifically for television sets. This one plant has an annual production capacity of only 40,000 units. Even at this rate of production, some 195,000 units of glass casing would be required by the picture tube plant each year.

Unfortunately, only one team was assigned to the production of these items at the glass factory supplying the glass casing. Even at its maximum production capacity, the team could produce only 120,000 units of glass casing a year. In this way, the production of glass casing lagged behind that of picture tubes, while the production of picture tubes was far behind that of television sets. The entire television manufacturing industry in Beijing was like an "inverted pagoda."

The insufficient supply of glass casing caused the Beijing picture tube plant to stop production for 3 years and 10 months over the 7-year period from 1973 to 1979. The plant had done its level best to seek help throughout China in its search for glass casing, but it has only been able to achieve the above-mentioned results. Over these 7 years, nearly 1 million yuan in expenses due to work stoppages were charged to production costs. This being the case, how could the plant avoid high production costs or avoid incurring a deficit? But here we are talking about quantity and figures only.

The glass casings quality is also a prominent problem. Making the glass screen is the first procedure in the manufacture of the picture tube. It is inevitable that the glass casing occasionally poses some quality problems, but such problems can be readily solved. However, in Beijing this is not the case. The Beijing picture tube plant is subordinate to the Beijing Broadcasting and Television Company, which is under the leadership of the Beijing Electronic Instruments Bureau. As for the glass casing plant, it is subordinate to the Beijing Glass Manufacturing General Plant, which is under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal Light Industry Bureau. For this reason, in the event of quality disputes arising between the glass casing manufacture and picture tube manufacture, the procedure involves a whole series of contacts from the workshop to the picture tube plant, then to the Broadcasting and Television Company, the Instruments Bureau, the municipality, the Light Industry Bureau, the glass manufacturing general plant, the glass screen manufacturing plant and finally the relevant workshop or team. The questions and answers concerning any problem are subject to this long and tedious procedure. Since two different organizational systems are involved, the solution of a problem frequently involves much wrangling, sometimes extending to a prolonged dispute. Hence, whenever a problem of quality arises, it results in the plant stopping production for several months. In the end, it frequently becomes necessary for the municipality to take the initiative and invite representatives from the two bureaus, two companies and two plants to sit down and find a solution to the problem.

For example, in April 1974, a case of spontaneous combustion occurred in some products in the warehouse of the picture tube plant. As a result, 2,700 standard quality picture tubes could not leave the plant. After investigation, it was found that the cause of the explosion was due to the glass casing having been pressed too thin. The two parties concerned wrangled over this point. Finally Qinghua University was asked to conduct a mechanical test. It was not until August of that same year that a certain leadership cadre of the municipality took up the matter and the problem was resolved. But four months had elapsed, and production had been halted for all that time.

As for pricing, all along the glass casing produced by the plant in Beijing has been priced higher than that available on the Shanghai market. For example, take the case of 9-inch glass casing: In 1974, the price in Beijing was 13 yuan per set and in Shanghai 9 yuan; in 1975, the Beijing price was 9 yuan while in Shanghai it was 6 yuan; in 1976, the price in Beijing was 7 yuan and in Shanghai 5 yuan; in 1977, Beijing's price was down to 5 yuan and it was 3.5 yuan in Shanghai; and in 1978, the price in Beijing was 4 yuan and in Shanghai, 3.5 yuan. The domestic price in Shanghai (that is, the special price for local use) was even lower. In 1978, Shanghai's domestic price for 9-inch glass casing was quoted at only 1.86 yuan per set. All these factors have combined to make the production cost of picture tubes in Beijing inevitably higher than that in Shanghai.

The fact that the Beijing plant itself does not produce any glass casing has prevented it from manufacturing any new varieties of products. In recent years, various scientific and technological offices, national defense and industrial departments and public health organizations have off and on approached the plant for the production of special tubes of various specifications and sizes such as 4, 5 and 7 inches, but the plant was unable to accept the orders due to its inability to solve the problem of glass casing.

Actually, over the past 10 years, the lack of a glass casing workshop has been the main cause of its leadership organs wasting time and money. Not counting the leadership cadres of the relevant bureaus and companies, at least 10 leadership cadres of various departments of the municipality convened meetings of the two plants in order to solve problems of contradictions in production.

This state of affairs at the Beijing picture tube plant reflects similar problems in our industrial management system. It also reflects the erroneous thinking of certain leadership cadres with regard to specialization. The entire process of picture tube manufacturing involves over 90 large and small working procedures. From the beginning to end, not a single one of the procedures can be divorced from the use of glass. This situation is similar to that in the production of electric bulbs and electronic tubes. The relationship between the glass casing and the picture tube is categorically different from that between the glass bottle and the food, wine-making and pharmaceutical industries since the glass bottle merely serves the purpose of a container in the latter case. If we were to stress the division of labor concept in specialization and place glass processing in plants producing electric bulbs and electronic tubes under the unified control of the glass manufacturing general plant, then that would really make us laughingstocks.

To illustrate the problem more clearly, we will outline the production conditions of picture tubes and glass casing in the country. At present, there are 20 picture tube plants in the country. Of these, 16 can manufacture their own glass casing. Two others do not manufacture the casing, but are supplied by subsidiaries of the same enterprise. Even in such a setup, there are still management problems. One of the company's assistant managers is in charge of coordination between these three plants. The Qingdao picture tube plant does not produce any casings, but receives them from a separate plant under the district specially charged with the production of glass casing. Although this latter plant produces only glass casing and serves only the Qingdao plant, contradictions have frequently arisen, with the result that a vice chairman of the Qingdao Economic Committee is charged with coordinating between these two plants. In the whole country, the Beijing plant is the only one where the production of picture tubes and glass casing is under the management of two separate bureaus and two separate enterprises.

Actual production conditions have amply demonstrated that completely divergent results are attained depending on whether or not a picture tube plant produces its own glass casing. Take for example the case of the Shanghai No 4 electronic plant. It started manufacturing picture tubes after the Beijing plant; and in the beginning, the quantity of production of the two plants was about the same. But because the Shanghai plant had a glass casing workshop of its own, its production has been normal all along and has doubled or tripled each year. At the end of 1977, Shanghai established a specialized glass casing plant, but because of subsequent difficulties in management, in early 1978 it was amalgamated with the No 4 Electronic Plant. At present, the Shanghai No 4 Electronic Plant is producing 120,000 picture tubes a year. On the other hand, the Beijing plant not only has a much lower production rate, but because it does not produce its own glass casing, has to add 10 yuan to the production cost of each screen to cover the cost of work stoppages and material delays. On the whole, its per unit production cost is over twice as high as that of the Shanghai No 4 Electronic Plant.

Generally speaking, if a picture tube plant can produce its own glass casing, it is in a very advantageous position. This was well known to the Beijing plant from its own earlier experiences. On many occasions it has expressed its views to the upper level authorities but to date the supply of glass casing has not taken a turn for the better. Because of the insufficient supply of glass casing, the plant stopped production as of November 21 last year. In the first quarter of this year, the plant manufacturing the glass casing could supply only 10,000 sets of casing. This quantity was sufficient to keep the Beijing plant in operation for only 20 days. Consequently, the plant was only operating sporadically and there was no way for the workers to demonstrate their enthusiasm for production. Naturally, they were all very upset, saying: "We simply cannot understand. It took us only 8 years to defeat Japanese imperialism, but 10 full years have elapsed and yet we still cannot solve this tiny problem of glass casing."

This difficult problem has been confronting the Beijing plant for 10 years now. Could it be that the plant's leadership is not the least bit concerned? Certainly not! The leadership has been very deeply concerned. Over the past 10 years, numerous leadership comrades at various levels have visited the plant, they looked into the problem and expressed their deep sympathy and unanimous conviction that the problem must be solved at once. The municipality, bureaus and enterprises have also conducted numerous investigations and offered many suggestions. But the problem remains unsolved. At first, the matter was fervently discussed but no decision was reached. Later, the leadership appeared to have made up its mind. In November 1979, the Municipal Economic Committee formally issued a directive placing the plant that originally supplied the glass casing under the leadership of the municipal Electronic Instruments Bureau. However, the decision was made but never carried out. Now, more than 6 months later, the directive still remains a dead letter and the leadership cadres are helpless. It appears that the solution to the glass casing problem is still a long way off.

Under the circumstances, what is the attitude of the plant's leadership and workers? Anxious to produce picture tubes, they harbor a deep sense of responsibility and enthusiasm. They struggle hard and are selflessly willing to serve the public interest. They are determined not to fall behind others but to bravely press forward.

Since 1973, in order to solve this problem of glass casing, they have dutifully reported and have given their recommendations on the actual situation to the higher levels. On their own initiative they have tried to find temporary relief measures and have strived to increase production. At present, some eight picture tube plants in the country have been granted large amounts of foreign exchange for the purchase of key production equipment from abroad, but the Beijing picture tube plant, the oldest in the country which used to turn out reputable, good quality products, was not allocated a single cent of foreign exchange. The workers were not deterred. They declared that if they could not go the "foreign way" they would go the "native way" and work out a road of development that befits China's actual conditions. Since they had no hope of increasing the scale of their production or obtaining a large quantity of glass casing, they turned their attention to improving quality. In this area, they have reached higher and higher levels. The end of last year and the beginning of this year, they conducted 3 separate comparisons of 12-inch black and white picture tubes from Japan, the Soviet Union, Singapore, the Philippines, Taiwan and the Beijing plant. Over 1,000 items of data were collated on each picture tube. After the comparisons, they were certain that their foreign counterparts and that the quality of their own product was fairly good. They were also aware of certain defects in their own product but were determined to look toward the world's advanced standards and catch up.

This investigation report will stop here. As we see it, the Beijing picture tube plant may be likened to a picture tube itself. After traversing tortuous roads for the past 10 years, it is still confronted by many impediments. Is it not like a fluorescent screen reflecting the multitude of problems confronting our industrial system--the behaviors of leaders business ideology and the management level? The plant's problems have a particular as well as a general nature. Other industries and trades and other plants will hardly be unnerved or incapacitated by something as trivial as the lack of a glass casing and will hardly be unable to fly despite possessing wings. However, they have their own problems which have hampered their progress to varying degrees. Why is it difficult to construct the "four modernizations"? On whose shoulder does the responsibility rest? Could it rest on the shoulders of those conscientious and enthusiastic basic level cadres and the masses? While they are marching rapidly toward the goal of the "four modernizations," must they hurdle many impediments on the way?

No! Now is the period of the 1980's. It is the time for the various levels of economic leadership organs and leaders to earnestly solve all problems.

FORESTRY MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE IN SHANXI

OW021152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--In building the shelterbelt in northern, northeastern and northwestern China, it is necessary to combine the efforts of the state, the collectives and the individuals in afforestation. This was the opinion of recent on-the-spot meeting in Datong, Shanxi, conducted by the Ministry of Forestry to exchange experience in afforestation and sand-control in the north, northeast and northwest.

In the past 2 years and more, leadership at all levels and the masses in the north, northeast and northwest have done a great deal of work in building the shelterbelt. Some 25 million mu of land have been forested. Last spring alone, 9 million mu of shelterbelt were built and 510 million trees planted near villages, along roads and streams and by houses. The quality of work was better than in previous years. The experience-exchange meeting on afforestation and sand-control was sponsored by the Forestry Ministry and attended by responsible comrades of 11 provinces and autonomous regions, and 147 counties, municipalities and banners in the north, northeast and northwest. The meeting summed up experiences in building forests and controlling sandstorms and discussed overall plans and methods for building shelterbelts as well as the forestry policy.

As regards engaging the collective strength of communes and brigades in afforestation, it is now necessary to consolidate and expand commune- and brigade-run forest farms and professional afforestation teams and introduce and perfect the system of production responsibility in forestry, which takes on many forms such as professional groups, professional households and professional individuals. It is necessary to promote and encourage the state, the collectives and individuals to form all kinds of associations to facilitate afforestation. It is necessary to vigorously encourage the peasants to plant trees. Continuous efforts should be made to implement the policy of designating barren hills and land for peasants to plant trees and grass. The peasants should be assured that trees planted on designated land will survive and will be managed and protected by the masses. Certificates of rights to the forest should be issued. We should seek a satisfactory solution through consultation with the masses regarding trees that have been confiscated from commune members. Peasants should be encouraged to plant forests for fuel, and economic use and grass and shrubs so as to make afforestation an effective method for the masses to become rich and change their impoverished outlook.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON IMPORTING EQUIPMENT

OW030712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Strict control should be enforced over the importing of complete sets of equipment, says an editorial in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The editorial adds that such control should be applied to all equipment that can be made in China or the manufacturing technology of which has been imported.

The paper criticizes two tendencies on this question: one is a conceited, close-door policy, wanting to produce everything oneself. The other is wanting to import everything, blindly seeking "advanced, foreign and large" equipment. Both tendencies are detrimental to China's development, it says.

With large numbers of machine tools, the editorial notes, China's machine-building industry has produced large quantities of equipment, ranging from machinery for agriculture, for the light, mining, power, petroleum and communications industries to the equipment for making atom bombs and guided missiles.

In importing foreign technologies and equipment, the editorial says, it is imperative to consider the technical-economic results in an all-round way on the basis of China's existing conditions. At present, the editorial says, some imported equipment is not used to full advantage because of limitations in current conditions.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS SUSPENSION OF JOINT MILL VENTURE

HK030433 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Report: "The Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill's Operations Temporarily Suspended"]

[Text] Our reporters have learned from various sources that H.Y. Lu, vice chairman of Hong Kong Novel Enterprises Ltd., and Susan Chao, general manager of Macao Textile Ltd., wrote us a letter to the effect that these two companies had authorized a temporary cut-off in the supply of raw materials to the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill as of 5 September.

The Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill was built in Zhumai, Guangdong Province, by the Novel Enterprises and Macao Textile as a compensation trade venture. According to the contract, raw materials are supplied by the foreign partners, who in turn are charged processing fees by the mill. The capital plus interest of the investment will be paid back in 5 years by the processing fees. However, after the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill went into production, serious problems occurred in its production management, product quality and so forth. As a result, the foreign partners wrote to the Guangdong branch of China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, the Zuhai municipal party committee, and the municipal People's Government, stating that during the past 2 years, Novel Enterprises and Macao Textile had sent technicians to the mill to train workers and pass on technical information in order to assure efficient production. In addition, the two companies often offered positive proposals to the mill and the leading departments concerned with the aim of improving production. However, the departments concerned failed to attach importance to their suggestions. As a result, the production at the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill was always in an "entirely abnormal state" and "the mill failed to achieved the required quantity. What was more serious was that the yarn's quality was not up to customers' standards." Therefore, the two companies were not able to deliver the yarn produced by the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill to customers. The letter added: "Due to the seriousness of the problems and the inability to solve them within the foreseeable future, we are compelled to inform you by letter that we will be temporarily suspending the supply of raw materials to the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill as of 5 September.

The departments concerned attached importance to the letter from Novel Enterprises and Macao Textile. The Guangdong branch of China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation sent responsible comrades to the mill to investigate the situation. The Zhuhai Municipal People's Government held a number of meetings with the departments concerned to conscientiously study the problems. They maintained that it is necessary for the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill to suspend its production in order to reorganize. At present, the Zhuhai Municipality has sent a working team to the mill to help carry out this reorganization.

The Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill was the first joint venture enterprise established by China and Hong Kong and Macao businessmen, and its main equipment and facilities were imported from foreign countries. According to its designed capacity, it can produce 1.2 million pounds of woolen yarn annually.

CORRECTION TO DENG XIAOPING ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

The following correction to the item entitled "Deng Xiaoping on Importance of Revising Constitution," published in the 30 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 3, is supplied from RENMIN RIBAO of 30 September: On page L 4, make the last sentence of the item read: "...by Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the Constitution Revision Committee."

JIEFANG RIBAO VIEWS IMBALANCE IN SHANGHAI CITY DEVELOPMENT

OW030611 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 3 October frontpage article by (Shen Dingpo) of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences: "What Do the 10 Bests and 5 Worst Mean?--A Discussion on the Orientation of Shanghai's Development"]

[Text] The article says: In discussing the question of how to develop Shanghai, it is necessary first of all to gain a clear understanding of the present situation in Shanghai. I realize that economically Shanghai ranks first in at least 10 aspects in the nation. First, Shanghai's total industrial output accounts for over one-eighth of the national total, a national first. Second, Shanghai's total exports account for over one-fourth of the national total. Some 60 percent of Shanghai's exports goods are locally produced, making Shanghai the nation's biggest foreign exchange earner. Third, Shanghai's financial revenue is one-sixth of the national total, making it the biggest state revenue earner in the nation. Fourth, Shanghai's industrial productivity per worker [gong ye quan yuan lao dong sheng chan lu 1562 2814 0356 0765 0525 0520 3932 3934 3764] in 1979 was 30.013 yuan. This was the highest in the nation and more than 1.5 times higher than the national average. Fifth, the average profit earned per 100 yuan of fixed assets in Shanghai was 63.73 yuan in 1979, or 4 times the national average. This was a national first. Sixth, Shanghai's industrial capital turnover rate [zi jin zhou zhuan lu 6327 6855 0719 6567 3764] is 69.5 days, making it the fastest among all the nation's big cities in turnover speed. Seventh, Shanghai's average per-capita gross national income in 1979 was \$1,590, the highest in the nation. Eighth, Shanghai's effective energy utilization rate in 1979 was 33 percent, the best performance in the nation. Ninth, Shanghai's commercial departments supply 45 percent of all of the nation's manufactured goods for daily use, a national first. Tenth, since liberation, Shanghai has relocated over 300 industrial plants and sent over 1 million technicians and workers to other localities throughout the nation, making Shanghai first in supplying the nation's technological needs.

However, Shanghai stands at the bottom in some areas. First, Shanghai's average population density is 41,000 people per square kilometer, making it the most densely populated area in the nation. Second, Shanghai's building density [jian xuhu mi du 1696 4639 1378 1653] is as high as 56 percent. There is an average of only 1.57 square meters of road per person and 0.47 square meters of park, or an area the size of a page of JIEFANG RIBAO. Third, the average per-capita living space in Shanghai is only 4.3 square meters. Some 918,000 households are crowded into living quarters of less than 4 square meters each. Fourth, Shanghai has the largest number of traffic accidents among the nation's cities. The annual traffic death rate is 42.5 persons per 10,000 motor vehicles. Fifth, because of serious industrial pollution, Shanghai's cancer incidence is the highest among the nation's cities.

Thus, in Shanghai, 10 national bests and 5 national worsts coexist. What does this mean? It means that while Shanghai is making major progress and making contributions to the nation, many contradictions mainly caused by unbalanced and disproportionate overall city development have also emerged.

Due to the influence of the left-deviationist ideology over a protracted period, economic development in Shanghai remains abnormal and lopsided. The signs are the following: too much attention has been paid to production with too little attention to consumption; too much attention has been paid to tapping production potential with too little attention to technical reforms; too much attention has been paid to speed with too little attention to efficiency; and too much attention has been paid to accumulation with too little attention to compensation.

The article says: Shanghai is an important member of the community of the motherland. How can the city of Shanghai forge ahead with giant strides on the road of the four modernizations if it overemphasizes production and construction while ignoring urban construction? It seems it has to go through a period of readjustment and transformation in order to redress economic disproportion and forge ahead on the course of readjustments. That which is unbalanced and lopsided must be transformed, and improvements must be made during the course of this transformation.

An old hen should not be killed in order to get the eggs out. She should be well fed and raised in order to produce more eggs. Now this old hen has produced eggs for 31 years. Lately she has felt somewhat tired and needs some rest. When she recovers from her fatigue, she will definitely produce even more and better eggs.

The JIEFANG RIBAO carries an editor's note in this regard. It points out: What kind of Shanghai should we build according to the requirements of the four modernizations? This is an important issue with which everyone in Shanghai is concerned and about which everyone is always talking. To find the correct answer to this question, we must analyze the past and present situations in Shanghai in a realistic manner and sum up experience and draw lessons from these situations. We hope that the comrades in all fields of endeavor, particularly those in the economic field, will freely express their views on the questions which have been brought up in this article. In the course of discussion, it is necessary to discuss the questions while keeping in close touch with reality. It is necessary to review the past and analyze the present, to criticize and discredit the left-deviationist ideology further and to eliminate its pernicious influence thoroughly. Efforts must be made to explore the orientation in building Shanghai on the basis of the ideological and political line laid down by the party's third plenary session. By doing so, it will be possible for us to come up with a correct guideline for the development of Shanghai's economy; to correct the serious economic disproportion; to reverse the unbalanced economic development; to remove the label of Shanghai as the "worst" in certain fields; and to help Shanghai become the nation's best in even more fields. In this way, Shanghai, the economic giant, will rapidly recover from its fatigue and forge ahead in big healthy strides along the road of the four modernization program.

CHEN GUODONG, OTHER SHANGHAI LEADERS TOUR CITY

OWO21708 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] During the National Day festival municipal party committee and municipal people's government leaders Chen Guodong, Yan Youmin, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Ming, Chen Jinhua and Chen Zonglie toured the people's communes, factories, neighborhoods and construction sites of housing projects. They solicited opinions from the cadres and masses there on vegetable production, the disposal of waste gas, waste water and industrial residues and on housing construction, and joined them in finding ways to improve work in these respects.

Comrades Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan and Chen Zhonglie arrived early yesterday at the (Changzheng) commune in Jiading County to inspect the growth of autumn vegetables and crops there and inquired about steps being taken to insure a good harvest in spite of drought or waterlogging and other related matters. In a discussion the commune cadres said the menace to vegetable production comes mainly from cold air, rainstorms, disease and pests. Chen Guodong and the other leading comrades modestly and earnestly joined the commune cadres in exploring concrete measures to surmount the various natural adversities.

Zhong Ming and the other leading comrades toured the construction sites at the Gaoqiao housing project and the living quarters of the electric bulb factory's workers and staff and spent the National Day festival with the worker masses there.

They encouraged them to speed up housing construction and make sure their work is done well both in quality and quantity in order to have the new housing units ready for those households in need as soon as possible.

The municipal party committee leaders are very concerned about chemical industry production. In the past 2 days they have visited the Jinshan general petrochemical plant, Gaoqiao chemical plant, (Liaoyuan) chemical plant and (Wuxing) chemical plant to familiarize themselves with production at these plants. The (Liaoyuan) chemical plant has had two accidental chlorine leaks that poisoned people. The municipal party committee leaders called on these chemical plants to draw lessons from what happened at the (Liaoyuan) plant in order to improve safety in production and strictly guard against any accident. They also stressed the need to strengthen control of the three wastes to bring benefits to the people.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC MEMBERS VOICE OPINIONS AT STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW301111 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Excerpts" of opinions voiced by Standing Committee members of the 4th Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee at the Standing Committee's 11th session--date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] (Sun Zhamu): Opposing extravagance and bureaucracy should start with the leadership. For example, take the drilling for mineral deposits in Kaihua County. Though scientists and technicians said there were no mineral deposits, people at a higher level insisted on drilling. As a result, some 3 million yuan were wasted. The provincial authorities should investigate this matter and fix responsibility. We cannot just regard corruption as a criminal act while considering extravagance innocent.

(Cai Bao) held that the duties and responsibilities of a university president should be clearly defined. He said: When Cai Yuanpei was president of Beijing University, he had neither a vice president nor a secretary and had to do all the work by himself; he ran the university very well. But if a president does not have the power to employ personnel and spend money, he cannot run a school well.

(Ye Zhifei): A distinction should be drawn between the party and the government. A hospital superintendent should be assigned duties and given powers, and he should not be a figurehead only. When I visited hospitals abroad, I found them very efficient. One of the reasons is that their superintendents have the power to decide matters that fall within their own responsibilities. In our country a hospital superintendent has even less power than a cadre in the personnel section. If a superintendent considers somebody competent and suitable for a certain position, the final decision rests with the personnel cadre. There are matters that can be decided by a school president or a hospital superintendent, and approval by the provincial party committee secretary or governor is not necessary. The party and the government should clearly define their duties and responsibilities, and each should do its own work.

(Qian Zuen): While we are in want of talented personnel, we place constraints on talented personnel. My factory is of the opinion that administrative cadres get faster promotions while technical personnel always find it difficult to be promoted. This problem exists elsewhere.

ZHEJIANG FORMALISM CRITICIZED BY XINHUA REPORTERS

OW281359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0251 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Summary] Hangzhou, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--A letter from XINHUA reporters Xu Jinlong and Huang Guowen says: "Recently many nonstaple food shops, food markets, hotels and restaurants in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, have promoted 'activity month' to 'run business with civilized manners and render service with politeness'."

While many people laud these activities, there are others who have doubts about the perseverance of commercial departments to continue with civilized manners and polite service after the "activity month" is over.

"These people's dim view is not groundless. In recent years, various 'activity months,' 'patriotic health month,' 'safety month,' were all very popular for a while. While these 'activity months' lasted, there was much bustling and excitement. But most died down after a short while. Why? Because the majority of these 'activity months' were a mere formality and lacked down-to-earth measures."

The experience of Hangzhou Municipality in promoting "activity months" shows that only by adopting concrete measures can these activities achieve concrete results.

"Of course, we do not intend to totally negate the value of 'activity month' activities. When problems become serious, there is a real need to promote certain activities aimed at solving these problems. However, departments sponsoring these activities should emphasize concrete measures and meticulous ideological and political work rather than being content with a lot of bustling and excitement which in reality are mere formalist stuff. Only by implementing concrete measures can such activities make steady progress and achieve outstanding results."

BRIEFS

ANHUI AQUATIC EXPORTS--Anhui airlifted its first load of freshwater crabs and other aquatic delicacies to Hong Kong on 24 September. Prior to the departure of the flight, Vice Governor Hou Yong and responsible persons of the provincial export and import committee, Civil Aviation Bureau and Foreign Trade Bureau inspected the preparations for the airlift at the airport 24 September. The vice governor relayed the provincial CCP committee and government's concern for the work and encouraged all the staff members to do a good job in the airlift. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

FUJIAN GET-TOGETHER--On the evening of 22 September, the Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and the provincial branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League invited Taiwanese compatriots and relatives of people who have gone to Taiwan to a mid-autumn festival get-together in Fuzhou. Fu Baicui, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Gu Maiyu), secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Lin Mu), director of the secretariat of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, attended. Some 50 Taiwanese compatriots and relatives of people who have gone to Taiwan also attended. Fu Baicui and (Lin Mu) spoke. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 23 Sep 80 HK]

JIANGSU PORK SALE--Nanjing, 22 Sep--To expand the sale of pork, Jiangsu Province has recently decided that beside state-run outlets, neighborhoods, communes, production brigades and individuals should be permitted to set up shops to sell meat. Jiangsu Province is a hog-producing area. During the first half of this year, 7.6 million hogs were procured or an increase of 16.1 percent over the same period of last year. The province's decision also grants food companies in the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties and other meat plants the power to sell pork, lard and other meat products to other localities on their own. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 22 Sep 80 OW]

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK020157 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Summary] Immediately after the provincial delegates to the Third Session of the Fifth NPC returned to Guangzhou on 13 September, the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting of the office directors to discuss the problems of how to convey, study and implement the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. After the meeting, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee issued a circular demanding that all committee members seriously study the documents of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and summoned the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee members, the provincial electoral committee members and the provincial legal system committee members of the provincial People's Congress who were in Guangzhou to attend study sessions. At these sessions they will convey and study the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. The study sessions were to be held in the mornings for 1 week beginning from 24 September.

Li Jianzhen, provincial CCP committee secretary and provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, attended and presided over this meeting for the purposes of conveying and studying the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. Zhong Ming, delegate to the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman, made a concise report on the spirit of the Third Session. Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou and Xiao Junying spoke, introducing their experiences in taking part in the session. Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue made a summary report on the 15th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

In her speech, Chairman Li Jianzhen demanded: "Cadres at all levels and all people throughout the province, particularly delegates of people's congresses at levels and the municipal and county people's congress Standing Committee members who have been directly elected must concentrate a certain period of time to study and then link regular study and implementation with reality. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and publicizing the spirit of this session and implement all resolutions of the session. In connection with the actual situation, they must eliminate bureaucratism, heighten their efficiency of work, unite with one heart and one mind and advance toward the great aim of building a powerful, modern and a highly democratic and civilized socialist country."

The committee members were still conducting group discussions.

GUANGDONG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

HK020426 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The sixth party congress of Guangdong Military District was held in Guangzhou from 23 to 27 September. During the congress, Comrade Xiong Fei delivered a work report on behalf of the fifth CCP committee of the military district. Comrade Deng Xiufang delivered a report on discipline inspection on behalf of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the CCP Committee. The delegates unanimously approved these two work reports after serious discussion and deliberation. Adopting the method of having the number of candidates exceed the number of posts and strictly following the procedures for democratic elections in the party, the congress elected the sixth CCP committee of Guangdong Military District and the delegates to attend the party congresses of the Guangzhou PLA units and Guangdong Province.

After repeatedly soliciting the views of the party members and masses, the various units submitted 405 bills to the congress. Most of these were dealt with satisfactorily.

This was a lively and vigorous congress which gave full play to democracy from beginning to end. The process of summing up work and carrying out elections was turned into a process of unifying people's ideas, strengthening unity, enhancing people's awareness and boosting morale.

The congress stressed: It is necessary to persistently follow the guiding ideology of grasping party building to lead other work forward and summon up great resolve to first do a good job of rectifying the party organizations at all levels. We must do still better at bringing into play the core leadership role of the party committees, the bastion role of the party branches, and the vanguard and model role of the party members. We must resolutely follow the three criteria for promoting cadres and build a younger, more knowledgeable and more professional cadre force. We must persistently center militia work on building the four modernizations and bring into better play the backbone role of the militia in building and defending the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ZONING

HK020451 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently held in Boluo County a provincial conference on agricultural zoning. The conference demanded that the province do a good job of investigating agricultural resources and carrying out agricultural zoning, so as to provide a basis for rationally readjusting the structure of agriculture and production and for building agricultural development on a scientific foundation. Vice Governor Meng Xiande presided at the conference. The conference conveyed the spirit of the second national meeting on investigating agricultural resources and carrying out agricultural zoning.

The conference demanded that the province spend 5 years in basically obtaining a clear idea of its land, water, climatic, biological, and agricultural economic resources. Stress should be placed on providing a scientific basis and suggestions for readjusting the structure of production, setting up a rational agricultural configuration, deciding on the orientation for agricultural development in different localities, and building commodity bases. The conference demanded that rough outlines for agricultural zoning in each county be completed in the next 2 years. Brief sketches for province-wide agricultural zoning should be made before this October.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

HK030144 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 29 September on seriously studying and implementing the open letter of the Central Committee on controlling population growth in China.

1. Party and CYL committees and basic-level party and CYL organizations must seriously organize all party and CYL members and cadres to study the Central Committee's open letter, and regard study and implementation of this letter as a current content of party and CYL organizational life.
2. Party and CYL organizations at all levels must rapidly and extensively publicize the open letter.
3. Continue to implement the Guangdong provincial regulations on planned parenthood and implement the various policies and measures.
4. In connection with conveying and implementing the spirit of the provincial planned parenthood work conference, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, grasp the favorable opportunity, step up their work, increase the number of couples having only one child, strive to fulfill the province's population plan for this year, and bring the province's population growth rate down as fast as possible.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGDONG NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK020208 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Summary] The party, government, army and people in the Guangzhou area held a grand National Day gathering in the municipal stadium on 1 October. Present at the function were Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, governor, and first political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice governor, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Xiang Zhonghua, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Li Jianzhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Yin Linping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC.

People's Government's Reception

HK030127 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government gave a National Day reception at the provincial guesthouse on 30 September. Present were Governor Xi Zhongxun, Vice Governors Yang Shangkun and Liu Tianfu, and responsible comrades of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou Municipality and the Guangzhou PLA units including Ou Zhifu, Huang Jingbo, Liang Weilin, Liu Xinglong and Ou Chu. Also present were leading officials from the Consulates General of Japan, Poland and the United States. Liu Tianfu proposed a toast.

GUANGDONG'S XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS SICHUAN OPERA PERFORMANCE

HK030147 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Summary] Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu and Ou Chu, responsible persons of the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal CCP committees, watched a performance of the Chengdu Sichuan opera troupe in Guangzhou on 30 September.

SOUTH SEA FLEET PROMOTES EDUCATED CADRES TO HIGHER POSITIONS

HK030149 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to our station reporter, the party committee of the navy's South Sea Fleet treasures qualified personnel who have received formal education and selects well-trained cadres who have completed advanced college studies to be leaders.

In the past 2 years, the fleet party committee has carried out the following three tasks: 1) It has stressed at all of its meetings the importance of selecting those comrades who are knowledgeable, have completed their formal education and are in the prime of life to be members of the leading groups at divisional level in order to change the current composition of the cadre ranks. 2) It has directed the operational departments to examine the records on the formal education of all the fleet's cadres at and above regimental levels and to maintain their own set of records on the cadres' education and specialities and to use such records as a basis for promotion. 3) It has directed the leaders of the operational departments to use the past 10 months to get to know the fleet's cadres at divisional and regimental levels. During this period, they tested those cadres in their speciality areas and listened to the opinions of the masses.

After discovering that Captain (Xie Guanglin) of a certain coast artillery unit had studied at the Naval Artillery Department of the Leningrad Naval Academy in the Soviet Union in the early 1950's, Fleet Commander Fu Jize personally tested the captain and found that (Xie Guanglin) answered his questions without any hesitation and demonstrated his proficiency in the functions, disposition and tactics concerning all types of cannons. After conducting a comprehensive study of him, the fleet party committee held that (Xie Guanglin) has genuine talent. With the approval of the party committee of a higher level, the fleet party committee promoted (Xie Guanglin) to deputy commander of a unit which helps maintain heavy artillery defenses.

Of those who have received formal education and who have been selected by the South Sea Fleet to be military commanders at the divisional level, some were preliberation college graduates, some had studied abroad in the early post-liberation period and most of them were early graduates of our country's naval academies. Generally speaking, they all have gained 20 to 30 years' experience in life and in operations on the sea. After assuming their leadership role, these comrades not only know the theory but also have the practical experience, thus becoming the key members for realizing the modernization of the navy.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS FIFTH SESSION

Resolution on Local Congress Deputies

HK010415 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee passed a resolution on 25 September on the number of deputies to the People's Congresses of counties, municipalities which have no subordinate prefectures and of districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities.

It is stipulated in Article 9 of the PRC electoral law concerning the NPC and local People's Congresses at all levels that the number of deputies to local People's Congresses at all levels is fixed by the Standing Committees of People's Congresses of counties, prefectures and districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities in accordance with the scale of meetings, issues to be discussed and solved and with the principle of enabling an appropriate number of deputies from all nationalities, all prefectures and all sectors to attend. They must also report this to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for the record. Regarding this, a stipulation on the number of deputies to People's Congresses of counties, autonomous prefectures, forestry zones, municipalities without subordinate prefectures and districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities is made as follows:

1. Number of deputies to county People's Congress: Counties which have a population under 200,000 and 500,000 may elect 150 to 245 deputies. Counties in which the population exceeds 500,000 may elect 245 to 385 deputies and the number of deputies should under no circumstances exceed 450.
2. Number of deputies to People's Congresses of municipalities which have no subordinate prefectures: Municipalities in which the population is under 100,000 may elect 35 to 75 deputies and those in which the population is between 100,000 and 500,000 may elect 75 to 225 deputies.
3. The number of deputies to People's Congresses of districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities should be between 35 to 350.
4. The number of deputies to congresses of municipalities without subordinate prefectures and districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities is allocated by the provincial election committee in accordance with the actual conditions.
5. In view of the fact that 31 counties, municipalities without subordinate prefectures and districts under jurisdiction of municipalities have already fulfilled or begun election work in accordance with the quota allocation adopted by the Third Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the number of deputies elected and allocated will still be valid if it exceeds the quota.

Chen Pixian Attends Closing

HK020207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on 26 September. The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee session conveyed and studied the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and seriously discussed several topics. The session was conducted in a democratic and dynamic atmosphere.

The members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and other parti who attended the session as observers spoke freely at the meeting and put forth many good suggestions regarding the work of the party and government. The session also adopted resolutions on various questions. The session fully manifested the significant role of local organs of state power in legislation and supervision.

Chen Pixian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress, spoke at the plenary session held on the morning of 26 September. It was session presided over by Xiao Shihou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Tang Zhe, Wu Xianwen and Jiang Zhongha, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, attended the session. The CPPCC members attending the 16th session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee Standing Committee; responsible people of the Hubei higher people's court, the Hubei people's procuratorate, the Hubei judicial, civil affairs and personnel bureaus and the Hubei provincial election committee; and responsible persons of the Standing Committees of various municipal, county and autonomous county People's Congresses attended the session this morning as observers.

The 16th session of the Standing Committee of the 4th Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee also closed on 26 September.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI EMPLOYMENT--During the first 8 months of this year, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region provided jobs for some 43,000 people by setting up collectively owned enterprises, farm and sideline production centers, agriculture-industry-commerce complexes and labor service companies. Young people were encouraged to set up individually owned small workshops and stores. To make further efforts to solve the unemployment problem, the region recently held a work conference at which stress was placed on ideological emancipation and on instituting flexible policies so as to provide more job opportunities. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

HENAN LOCAL PRODUCTS--The total purchase and sales of local and sideline products in advance in Henan Province amount to 184 million yuan from January to July this year, topping those in the same period last year by 150 percent. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Sep 80 OW]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK030233 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The fourth meeting of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Shijiazhuang on 23 September. Committee Chairman Jiang Yizhen and Vice Chairman Niu Shucai presided at the 23 September session. Comrade Jiang Yizhen made a speech. The main agenda of this meeting is: 1) to convey the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC; 2) to listen to reports on the state of trial-point work in direct elections at county level in Hebei and on future arrangements, and to adopt a corresponding resolution, a decision on setting up the provincial elections committee and regulations on electing people's deputies in counties and communes; 3) to listen to a report of the provincial People's Government on the handling of bills submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress; 4) to adopt a resolution on extending the time limit in 1980 for handling cases in instituting the law of criminal procedure; 5) to approve appointments and dismissals.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL WOOL PROCUREMENT--By the end of August, Nei Monggol Region had overfulfilled by 3 percent its annual wool purchasing plan, purchasing 70,216,000 jin, of which 3,060,000 jin was sheep wool, 1,960,000 jin camel hair and 2,940,000 jin goat wool. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL FORAGE GRASS--Nei Monggol has suffered a serious drought this year. There is not enough forage grass for livestock to tide over the winter. What is worse, some communes and brigades in rural areas of Ar Horqin banner and Qahar Youyi Qian banner have used forage grass as fuel. In this connection, the Ar Horqin Banner CCP Committee decided to subsidize herdsmen with 10,000 tons of coal fuel in order to conserve forage grass. Meanwhile, the Qahar Youyi Qian Banner Animal Husbandry Bureau called on departments concerned to supply more coal and forbid such communes and brigades to use forage grass as fuel. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 80 SK]

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT HARVEST--Harbin, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--State farms in Heilongjiang Province reported a harvest of more than 2.1 million tons of spring wheat this year, over 20 percent more than last year. By yesterday, the farms in Heilongjiang, one of China's major market grain producers, had handed over to the state 1.1 million tons of wheat, 10 percent above the planned target. Various measures were reported to have been taken to upgrade the quality of the wheat, and 90 percent of the wheat sold to the state was said to be of first class. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SUGAR PRODUCTION--Harbin, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--All of the 22 sugar mills in Heilongjiang Province have begun this year's production work. This year the province grew 3.4 million mu of sugar beets, and the total output is more than double the amount harvested last year. To cope with the increased amount of work, the province spent some 30 million yuan expanding the capacity of a dozen sugar mills. These expansion projects were completed in mid-September. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 28 Sep 80 OW]

JILIN BUMPER BEET HARVEST--Nongan County, Jilin Province, reaped a bumper harvest of sugar beets in 1980. Some 290,000 tons of beets were harvested, an increase of 1.2 times over 1979 figures. The average per mu yield was 2,400 jin, a new record. The average amount of sugar beets sold to the state by each peasant was 698 jin, equal to 97 jin of sugar. Per capita income earned from selling sugar beets averaged 167.5 yuan. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Sep 80 SK]

JILIN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Baicheng Prefecture, Jilin Province, set new records in animal husbandry. The number of cattle and sheep reached some 1.4 million head, an increase of 13.05 percent over that of the corresponding 1979 period. This figure is a record for new China. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Sep 80 SK]

LIAONING TRADE--The financial and trade departments throughout Liaoning Province have established 118 industry-commerce and agriculture-commerce joint enterprises in cooperation with industrial and agricultural departments. Of the 118 enterprises, 28 were established in cooperation with agricultural communes and brigades such as butcher shops and stores selling rice, fruits, ducks and chickens. Aside from many processing plants, there are 14 commercial enterprises run by finance-trade and industrial departments, selling surplus industrial products and products produced above the quotas. There are also many rural wholesale centers jointly run by commercial departments and rural supply and marketing cooperatives. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80 SK]

LIAONING COAL MINE OPERATIONAL--Shenyang, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--A new coal mine with an annual production capacity of 900,000 tons went into operation today in the Tiefa mining center in northern Liaoning Province. This is the fifth mine built in this rising coal mining center. Located near Shenyang, northeast China's biggest industrial city, the Tiefa coalfield covers an area of 500 square kilometers and has an estimated reserve of 2,100 million tons. The new mine works coal seams with gentle gradients and produces long-flame coal and gas coal for the province's expanding industry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 28 Sep 80 OW]

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN BANQEN ERDINI INSPECTS NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES

Tour of Gansu

OWO11639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Lanzhou, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan is making his first inspection tour of Gansu Province, northwest China since his election as vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee at the recent Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The banqen will also inspect Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces. Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan are widely populated by minority peoples, Tibetans in particular.

Since the banqen began his inspection of Gansu, he has heard work reports by the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government and made suggestions on the implementation of the party's policies on strengthening national unity, the national policy and religion.

In an address last week at the Northwest Institute of Nationalities in Lanzhou, the banqen encouraged the students of more than 20 minority nationalities at the institute to master the languages of their own nationalities as well as the Han language in order to learn science and technology.

The banqen held that the Chinese Communist Party's policy of religious freedom was correct. The banqen criticized the interference with religious freedom during the Cultural Revolution. He said that national equality formed the basis of the unity of all the nationalities. Without equality, and political equality in the first place, there would be no national unity. "China is the mother of all the minority nationalities," he said. "All the people should love her and live in amity in the country. Unity is strength. Five fingers formed into a fist are much stronger than a single one."

The banqen arrived in Lanzhou on September 26. While in Lanzhou he visited the Liujiaxia hydroelectric power station and the grottoes in the Bingling Temple, a well-known Buddhist centre now under state protection.

Departure From Lanzhou

SKO11328 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, concluded his inspection tour in Lanzhou and departed for Xining this morning.

On the eve of his departure he discussed what he had learned with responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC committee, including Song Ping, Feng Jixin, Yang Zhilin, Wang Shitai, Huang Zhengqing, Kong Junbiao and Lu Zhongliang.

On the mornig of 27 September, Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini visited Xibei College of Nationalities. He listened to a report on the work of the college delivered by a responsible comrade of the college, toured the campus, library, dormitories and dining room and met with the teachers and students of various nationalities.

Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini was seen off at the station by Liu Haisheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Lu Zhongliang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Li Zhengting), chairman of the Standing Committee of the Lanzhou Municipal People's Congress; (Ding Zhaoping), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Lanzhou Municipal People's Congress; (An Jin), Lanzhou municipal deputy mayor; and responsible persons of the provincial nationalities affairs commission. He was accompanied by Huang Zhengqing, provincial deputy governor; (Jia-mu-yang-luo-sang-xiong-mei-tu-dan-que-xi-ni-wang), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee and chairman of the provincial Buddhist association; (Xing Tangkang), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial Buddhist association; and responsible persons of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee. Deputy Governor Xi-hou-ba of Qinghai Province also left Lanzhou by the same train.

Arrival in Xining

SK011320 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] According to our sources, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived in Xining at noon on 30 September to inspect work in Qinghai Province. Welcoming him at the railway station were responsible comrades of the Qinghai provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Xining municipal party committee and the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, including Oha-xi-wang-xu, Ji Chunguang, Xiao-rong-ga-bu, Guan-bao-jia, (Guo Tingkuan), Fang Xin, (Miao Erting), Sang-re-jia-cuo and (Chen Zhenhua). Also welcoming him were responsible comrades of the united front work department of the provincial party committee, the provincial nationalities affairs commission, the provincial Buddhist association and the provincial religious affairs office.

Xi-hou-ba, deputy governor of Qinghai Province, and others made a special trip to Lanzhou Municipality to welcome Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini and accompanied him back to Xining Municipality. Huang Zhengqing, deputy governor of Gansu Province, was among those who accompanied the vice chairman from Lanzhou to Xining.

That afternoon, responsible comrades of Party, government and army organs at provincial and municipal levels, including Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu, Ji Chunguang, Wu Shengrong, Xi-hou-ba, Xia-rong-ga-bu, Fang Xin and (Chen Zhenhua), visited Vice Chairman Banqen Erdini.

Before he left, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyan heard briefings on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government.

XINJIANG HOLDS FORUM ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

OW020047 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government recently heard a forum on judicial administrative work and decided that the major tasks at present are to set up and perfect judicial organs and strengthen the training of cadres. As an important component of the government's work, judicial administrative work includes shouldering the important task of building a state legal system. Judicial administrative organs have been established at various levels in Xinjiang since the beginning of the year. At present, there are the regional judicial department, 9 municipal and prefectural judicial bureaus and 19 county and city judicial sections.

WEN WEI PO URGES EXECUTION OF LIN BIAO-JIANG QING CLIQUE

HK290938 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Execute the Traitors To Express Apology to the Whole Country!"]

[Text] The day before yesterday Beijing announced that the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique will be tried. This is something which attracts worldwide attention and has in fact long been expected. Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, proposed at the 16th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee that a special court be formed to try this group of chief criminals who committed towering crimes. Public prosecution will be brought against 10 chief criminals. They include Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao. Those criminals who are already dead will not be prosecuted. They include Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Kang Sheng.

The crimes of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique are indeed too numerous to record. However, the trial procedures will be carried out in accordance with the spirit of the rule of law. Rather than setting up a court martial to hold secret interrogations, a special court will be formed by the NPC Standing Committee to try the case. This means that the criminals who have brought calamity to the country and the people are handed to the people for trial without any ambiguity. The traitors will be unable to escape the net of justice spread by the people; and this will be established as an example of the rule of law.

The criminals about to be tried are indeed the vicious enemies of the people. Lin Biao conspired to stage a coup to usurp party and state powers. After his plane crashed and he was buried in the sand, the gang of four headed by Jiang Qing recruited Lin Biao's remnants and continued the counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities. The 10 years of great calamity were caused by this group of criminals. Their crimes may be summed up in four indictments: inciting people and plotting to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat; fabricating charges against and persecuting party and state leaders and usurping party and state powers; persecuting and suppressing the cadres and masses and practicing fascist dictatorship; and plotting to murder Chairman Mao and engineering a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion. In a word, they usurped party and state powers and brought calamity to the country and the people. Undoubtedly, even if they are charged only according to criminal law, their crimes will be too serious!

However, this group of criminals including Jiang Qing is both extremely vicious and cunning. There have long been rumors that they vainly attempted to shirk their criminal responsibilities and absolve themselves from their crimes. Judging from the current course of investigation and preliminary trial, their vain hope has nevertheless come to nothing. The Supreme People's Procuratorate attaches importance to evidence and does not readily accept any statement made by the accused under examination. Everything is based on facts, and the law is the yardstick. The basis of the prosecution's case consists of those tested original documentary materials and original material evidence such as archives, letters, diaries, notes, recordings of talks and so on. Before this irrefutable evidence, all sophistry will be useless. They have actually committed countless crimes and can hardly escape their criminal responsibilities!

The people throughout the country have sharp eyes and clear heads. How can the four indictments cover all the crimes committed by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique? For instance, they deserve death ten thousand times for their crimes in sabotaging production, the national economy and public order, bringing the national economy to the verge of collapse and the people to the brink of starvation and poisoning tens of thousands of young people! Therefore, we hold that two principles must be firmly maintained.

1. Nobody should be allowed to interfere with judicial independence by means of his power and influence; and the feudal factors should not be allowed to permeate the judicial process. The NPC Standing Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission should be vigilant against the emergence of any sabotaging role caused by the remnant poison of feudalism.

2. All crimes must be punished according to law; and no dogma should be used as an excuse to impair the dignity of the law. When the common people violate the criminal law, and if the crime is serious, they will be sentenced to death. So if the criminals of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, who have brought calamity to the country and the people and whose crimes would not be expiated even if they are put to death ten thousand times, are not executed, how can the greivances of the people be redressed? And how can the people feel satisfied?

The trial of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique has begun. "Evildoers will be avenged for their evils." We must resolutely crush those criminals who have brought calamity to the country and the people in order to apologize to the whole country.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS PRC ARTICLE ON FEUDALISTIC PROPAGANDA

HK261049 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Propaganda With Feudalistic Consciousness Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] The XINWEN ZHANXIAN magazine published an article by Zhou Tong entitled, "An Important Make-Up Lesson--Eliminate Propaganda With Feudalistic Consciousness." The main points are: Due to the influence of more than 2,000 years of feudalistic consciousness, some newspapers in China still propagandize feudalistic ideas to various degrees. The manifestations of this in the following aspects deserve serious attention:

1. Newspaper propaganda on revolutionary leaders and advanced units is sometimes not realistic. When someone or something is good, it is perfect, with not a single shortcoming. At times, newspapers even fabricate or cover up facts. They tend to regard this person or that person as a god. When other people hold different opinions on the matter, they are regarded as disrespectful.

2. Newspapers do not devote adequate space to the views of the masses. At one time, a few models occupied almost the entire editorial space. When a certain model had powerful connections, he was untouchable. The position of these models was even hereditary. If the first generation was a model, the next generation would also be a model. A portion of the newspapers had become their hereditary domain. If this is not feudalistic consciousness, what else can it be?

3. Some ancient didacticism can still be seen in newspapers. Of course, people in olden times had their wise sayings. They could be really sensible sayings. But these things unavoidably carry the birthmark of the feudal age. Why must we overly follow the historical apparitions?

If we examine closely, we will discover that there are still a lot of things with feudalistic consciousness in newspapers.

Propaganda work on the elimination of feudalistic consciousness is a great task confronting journalists. We must take up this make-up lesson. Of course, in the process of eliminating feudalistic consciousness, we will not relax our criticism of bourgeois ideology and slacken propaganda on noble attributes of proletarian advanced elements. We must use our merciless pens to paint the ugly image of deeprooted feudalistic consciousness and make it known to the masses. In particular, we must devote more efforts to reporting the activities of ordinary people and transmitting their views. Through the newspapers, we must make up for the missed lesson on eliminating feudalistic consciousness.

HSIN WAN PAO ON CONTINUED USE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES

HK020731 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou dated 30 September: "Guangzhou Bank Denies Rumor That Foreign Exchange Certificates Will Be Abolished--The Use of Foreign Exchange Certificates Continues To Expand"]

[Text] Foreign exchange certificates will continue to be used. When interviewed by our reporter, a responsible person of the Zhujiang branch of the Bank of China said he had not received any message about any change in the method of their use. It seems unlikely that the foreign exchange certificates will be abolished. However, some specific practices may be improved. Regarding the problems occurring in the use of foreign exchange certificates, the Zhujiang branch has collected information about the situation through an investigation and has sent a report to the head office. Any improvement to be made will have to wait for some unified regulations formulated by the head office.

After some people's deputies and CPPCC members criticized the circulation of foreign exchange certificates at the recently held NPC and national CPPCC committee sessions, many people have speculated about whether the foreign exchange certificates would still be used. Recently, there have also been rumors in Guangzhou and Hong Kong that the foreign exchange certificates will soon be abolished. Many inhabitants in China who hold foreign exchange certificates have thus tried every means to spend them all. As a result, the business in all markets accepting foreign exchanges has become particularly brisk. On the other hand, however, black-market dealings of foreign exchange certificates have also conspicuously continued.

When our reporter asked about the current tendency for a gradual expansion in the use of foreign exchange certificates in Guangzhou, the responsible person admitted the existence of such a tendency. However, he added, all those units which accept foreign exchange certificates had to first submit an application and receive approval for doing so.

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